

# THE LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1814.

NATIONAL  
AND  
PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,  
PROSPECTIVE & RETROSPECTIVE.

## EXPOSE

OF THE STATE IN WHICH HIS MA-  
JESTY THE KING OF FRANCE FOUND  
HIS KINGDOM, A. D. 1814.

.....  
"L'EMPEREUR NAPOLEON  
AU  
PEUPLE FRANCAIS"

This inscription, ordered to be placed on the lofty Obelisk appointed to decorate the centre of the Pont Neuf, at Paris, were perfectly suitable, as a motto to that truly important state document, which affords a basis at this time, for the most serious meditation. Whether there be any satisfaction, and to what degree, in the breasts of those who as Homer expresses it, are "Prophets of plagues! for ever boding ill," when they witness the fulfilment of their gloomy anticipations, is more than we can pretend to say, who have never *willingly* indulged in such maledictions. True it is, that on various occasions, which those who have favoured our volumes with perusal, will recollect without difficulty, we have insisted on the fallacy of accounts, with which the late chief of the French Empire annually deluded his unhappy and credulous Partizans. That they were *purposely* confused and entangled we had every reason to infer, from the perpetual shiftings and combinations of articles and amounts, which never afforded points of comparison, from year to year. The magnitude of these Reports also baffled in most instances, the perseverance of the ablest financiers:—for, whose patience could suffice to

restore order to the contents of *two hundred and eighty-two pages in folio!* We know that the late Mr. Perceval after employing several days on one of these productions referred it to another gentleman, because absolutely unintelligible to himself:—we know others, (Panoramists, too) who after repeated attempts to comprehend them, abandoned the task as hopeless.

In the mean while, every particle of private intelligence that reached us, from France, bore unequivocal testimony, to the increasing calamities of that country. We say of *that country*; because there were favoured parts of it, such as the Capital, where the arts of Government were employed to palliate the progress of that misery, to which the eyes of the inhabitants gradually became accustomed.

In fact, it is a point of duty to guard our countrymen who may spend a few days in Paris, against those deceptions as to the state of the kingdom at large, which are practised as screens and blinds, in that gaudy metropolis. They will there see magnificent palaces, and shewy hotels, of different descriptions; but the cost bestowed on them, must not be estimated by *ecus* and *francs*. They, with their establishments, cost the sighs and tears of thousands, and tens of thousands who never saw them: they cost the social enjoyments of myriads to whom they are utterly unknown: they cost a revenue more than incalculable in the decencies, the feelings, the morals of life:—in whatever renders human existence tolerable, or distinguishes man from brute.

The paper before us justifies this conclusion, and removes the veil from some particulars, but it does not fully expose the whole. It touches on the principal

subjects, but so far from exaggerating, it falls short of what it might have said. The reason is evident.—it was a point of prudence in a Minister discharging his public functions, not to disseminate despair among his auditors; not to degrade his country in the face of the world to a point so low, that all hope of regaining her respectability should vanish; *that* were to destroy in the very bud, the nascent *possibilities* of better days; that were to render his own situation infinitely more thorny, more perplexing, more pitiable. Much he modifies by speaking in general terms; nor would we wish to obtrude it, although addressing another country, and another people. It is enough, that we record an opinion that future communications will prove this document to have erred on the favourable side, and by exhibiting a less horrible spectacle than fact would warrant. To this we add, that the remedy proposed will be checked by many contingencies, with whatever ingenuity it has been devised, with whatever judgment it may be directed. There yet remains a long period of extreme anxiety for all who wish well to France. There are lurking mischiefs and miseries, which as they discover themselves, will require the utmost dexterity of management combined with the steadiest adherence of determination. Never were more strongly requisite, the “eagle’s eye, the lion’s heart, and the lady’s hand.”

This picture, very prudently, commences at a short time (in comparison) previous, to its date:—“the calls since the end of the Russian campaign;—since January, 1813.” But, we request the recollection of our countrymen to the *whole*, of which this is the termination. For in fact, it justifies what we have repeatedly said on the *INEX-PRESSIBLE MISERIES* combined with the French Revolution as a political movement. It describes the closing scene; but it warrants the enquiry—“What then! was it for this that so many victims to popular commotion suffered;—was it for this, society was reduced to a chaos; for this, the *SOVEREIGN PEOPLE* were infuriated to madness, and imbrued their hands in blood! For this, which

has brought repeated bankruptcies on the nation, and has degraded it below the most savage of states!—For this, whole generations of natives have fallen *en masse* on the field, whole bodies of deputies and *Representans* have been swept off together on the scaffold!

When the complete history of the French Revolution, derived from authentic sources, shall appear, it will be found most astonishing! We venture to foretell, that it will meet with few believers; and the more correct, the less credible will it be. Whoever ventures to compute the number of lives lost; the immense capital, in property, destroyed; the wonderful impositions practised on the public; the waste of the national finances, with their extensive ruin, and the ruin of all who confided in national faith,—the *total* will exceed credibility:—the mind may be overwhelmed, but will withhold belief.—*That* is not our present object: we consider the Report before us, as highly proper to conclude those views of the thousand calamities which France has brought on the world in her pursuit of unprincipled ambition. Her conduct has rendered others miserable—indescribably miserable!—What has been its re-action on herself?

The Minister places first on his list of miseries those of the *CONSCRIPTION*, beginning with the year 1813. But it ought to be recollected that years before that period an immense army was on the war establishment. What the real average of it was, it is not easy to say; but it may be taken at 450,000 to 500,000 *Frenchmen*, including the *gendarmerie*. It is true, that the French Reports stated it at 750,000; and on one occasion a Minister spoke in round numbers of a million; but, it was notorious that he had purposes to serve, at that time; and that his estimate was liable to very great exceptions. This was the more evident to whoever examined the army *pay* and *expences*; which might be enough for about half the specified number of troops; but surely the other half were not supported on *nothing*.

Be that as it might, (and it varied, no doubt, from one period to another)

the fact is now confessed, that the Conscriptio had a most desolating effect on the social and moral habits of the people. We could adduce most deplorable instances of this, from private information. It is enough, that we translate the words used on a public occasion by a public officer, (the Prefect of Gers.)—"In the midst of so many sufferings, of so many revolutionary shocks, every individual dreaded to have issue; every one dreaded to marry, if single, or to become a parent, if already a spouse. The women, in this particular, participated in the same sentiment as the men. Thus have the natural associations of life been thwarted; or, *they have been studiously rendered unfruitful*; to the infinite confusion of morals."

The "deplorable marriages" so feelingly lamented by the Minister, may be illustrated by a statement received some time ago from a French lady, who observed, that, "the decent classes of young women, educated in good principles, though in middling life, by the universal *sweep* of young men of their own rank and knowledge, were reduced to accept men unfit for war, by reason of their personal deformities, or, men who returned from war, after having been mutilated in its pursuits. No other choice remained, but that very hazardous one, of suffering their affection to rest on some party already enrolled, destined soon to carry the musquet in his turn, and, who when once away seldom returned—or at least, never returned *the same that he departed*."

The young women might do, as the Minister affirms the parents did, *put up the prayers of the dead* for their lovers and friends. What affections could prosper under this dreadful imposition? But suppose that in spite of circumstances, marriages really did take place; what followed? The Minister's Report answers this question fully. They were such, that the camp was preferable to home, and the thunders of war to those of domestic discord. Thus was posterity cut off both actively and passively: by war, and by celibacy—while throughout the country (not in Paris, only or chiefly) but on every road, and in every public-house by the road side,

Prostitution reached a height beyond all former imagination!!!

What the minister says in reference to Agriculture is partly true; the intervention of learned societies has saved a portion of science from the general wreck: nor can it be denied, that the breaking up too extensive domains, with the abolition of sundry vexatious impositions or tenures, has been beneficial. —Nevertheless, here, even here, the Minister acknowledges his desire to "throw a veil over these indignities—to forget the excess of the tyranny."—We admit this, so far as France is concerned, but, as an example to other countries, and especially to our own, it cannot be too generally known; it cannot be too punctually stated. Our pages record various accounts of "vineyards rooted up," &c. the facts are now officially acknowledged. We have also reported more than once, the stagnant state of manufactures formerly flourishing; this the Minister confirms. He might have said as much, or more than we have said;—Truth would have justified him—but he turns abruptly to "*what may we not hope?*" He acted wisely: our readers are somewhat better informed, than this great public officer has chosen to appear.

The Minister has enlarged on the condition and affairs of the Navy. That the Emperor and King had taken his measures badly, we knew;—but, we suffer this part of the communication to speak for itself, it proves to be even worse than we had suspected.

The subject of the FINANCES is but sketched, notwithstanding this was calculated to make the deepest impression on the hitherto uninformed French public. This is evident, from the language employed: "the arrears of the different ministries, are not yet exactly known, but, *may be taken at*"—No, Sir, they will exceed this "*taking at*". Nor let it be forgotten, that in the year 1808, Buonaparte contrived to effect a bankruptcy for about *two hundred millions* sterling. That is to say, he so confused, confounded, thwarted, perplexed, harassed, delayed, divided and frittered away the demands of those who had furnished supplies to France, that the

holders of securities found it to their interest to cease their claim; and this cessation of claim was taken as conclusive proof of payment.—No real payment, except by a few annuities, ever was made. Remark also, the progress of Buonaparte's expences: at first the estimate was.....341 millions:

the year following.. 444  
in 1804..... 500  
in 1806..... 600 in peace  
800 in war  
in 1811..... 954

this was *nominally* carried afterwards to upwards of 1,300 millions; but we esteem all calculations no better than vague conjecture; mere guessings on this part of the subject.

The "creation of 17 millions of perpetual rents," is an operation not understood in England. The truth is, that being unable to pay those who furnished supplies, &c. *in cash*; Buonaparte forced them to take securities for annuities in the Public funds, as part of their payment. These they sold on the Stock Exchange, at the market price; by which means this *annuity* only appeared in his Financial Reports; while the *capital* it represented was passed in silence. We now find this capital stated at 340,000,000 francs. The same manœuvre was practised on the property of the Communes: they were obliged to exchange their *landed estates* for a corresponding value in the public annuities. How would the City of London (or any other City\*) approve of exchanging their Freehold Property—say £20,000 per annum, in *land*, for £20,000 per annum in the Funds,—the payment of which could be, at any moment, suspended or seized, by the hand of the

\* As one instance of these tricks, it may be stated, that the University of Turin, was obliged by a decree to purchase 450,000 francs of annuities. How the King of Sardinia, now restored to his states, will ever be able to recover this property, does not appear. It should seem also, that the foreign Hospitals, as those of Flanders, Holland, Piedmont, Tuscany, &c., were obliged to purchase in like manner, into the French Funds. By this possession of their property, Buonaparte thought he had a hold on their loyalty: a precarious hold it has proved on the loyalty of their nations!

Sovereign? To render this more striking, observe the language of the Minister—"It is of great importance to *liquidate* the Annual Revenue, *which ought to be paid to them from this sale*." So then, they have exchanged an income, the value of which they knew, for an equivalent, the value of which remains to be liquidated!

Observe further, that while Buonaparte was boasting that he laid *no additional tax* on his subjects, he was directing various *local funds* to bear a part, and a large part too, of his *national expences*. We may explain this by saying, the *parish rates* were ordered to defray *Barrack expences*, with others properly *military*:—the hospitals, intended for the relief of the citizens, became *military hospitals*:—their properties are exhausted to a value "*never yet calculated, but amounting to several millions*." Thus, while the aids were "stolen from corporations, out of the produce of their wood, (or from other similar sources,) or from their funds deposited in the *Caisse d'Amortissement*," the Emperor and King boasted, that he laid no additional tax on his subjects:—but did he not force the parishes (communes,) to lay additional taxes, by swindling them out of those already laid or collected?—The Minister adds, very unwillingly, we persuade ourselves, "this arrear cannot be estimated with exactness, it may be forty or fifty millions of francs." He informs us, too, that when the amount of the old taxes failed, *additional payments* were made to the tax already paid, inasmuch, that on an average sixpence in the shilling, and in some communes, even ninepence in the shilling *additional*, were imposed *after the original tax* had been paid! These were demanded under pretence of making good deficiencies! Such were the foundations of the official exclamation, "*POINT DE NOUVEAUX IMPÔTS! POINT D'EMPREUNTS! Une dette qui ne peut s'augmenter et qui doit décroître!*"

It will be confessed, that there was something *great* in several of the schemes *proposed* by Napoleon. His marvellous canal, intended to unite the Rhone to the Rhine and the Black Sea, by the Danube; another to associate the



Eatic with the Seine: his promises of roads cut through the Pyrenees, &c. have an imposing air, but, in fact, one single useful canal *finished*, would have been worth scores of such plans *proposed*. Certain it is, that while new schemes were starting up, the former undertakings were falling to decay. The Minister specifies only the canals of St. Quentin, and of Oareq, as praiseworthy: he might have described as ruinous, those of Burgundy—of Fraanthental, of Lugon, of Bruck: the confining banks of the Rhone, the Durance, and other rivers, &c. Of this the dykes of Holland, on which that country depends for existence, offer fair specimens. They are all but totally ruined by neglect, occasioned by alienation of the funds destined to keep them in repair.

We shall follow the Minister, M. de Montesquion, no further than to hint at his sleight of hand, in passing over the Army arrears:—"These accounts are not complete:—the arrears of the armies during 1811-12-13 *are yet unknown*." Very true: but they will make themselves known before long; and then it will be found, that this Report has been drawn up with a most prudent attention to public feelings, and to the investigation of foreigners.——

Now, let the destruction of stores be added; add the loss of value in useless fortifications, in ships large and small, in public pillages, and in private property:—what an immense, what an incalculable mass!

A retrospect too extensive was not to the Minister's purpose; nevertheless, a contemplation of the past, though but momentary, may have its advantages, while in considering this conclusion we behold the consequences. For surely (we are ready to say) those evils *must have been most enormous* to escape from which all these astonishing difficulties and distresses have been incurred. What were those evils, *really*?

The pretended cause of all this mischief, was the *deficit* that brought poor Louis XVI. to the block. True it is that the affairs of France were in a bad state: the AMERICAN WAR had cost France *one milliard five hundred and seventy six millions* of livres, and had

loaded her revenue with an interest of about *one hundred and eleven millions* of livres. But let us examine this, assisted as we are, by the light of experience, by our present acquaintance with costs, charges, and expences. The comparison is instructive.

The <i>Compte Rendu</i> in 1788 stated the debt of France, in <i>livres</i> , at	
Debt acknowledged . . .	240,420,720
Debt payable at future periods; a capital of	519,258,178.
Demandable this year . . .	76,502,367
Ordinary expences . . .	286,834,369
Extraordinary ditto . . .	20,395,585

Total	633,153,041
Révenue estimated	472,415,549

*Deficit* 160,737,492

This was the statement in March; in August the government stopped payment. M. Montesquion, in his Report of the Committee of Finances of the Constituent Assembly, Nov. 18, 1789, calculated the extraordinary demands of the year at 170 millions. Nevertheless, after this assembly had investigated the subject more closely, it appeared that the debt was 1,397,419,086 *liv.* the annual expences about 476,297,000 *liv.* the public revenue about 445,749,000 *liv.* leaving an annual *deficit* of 30,548,000 *livres*. It was, then, this paltry annual *deficit* of about *one million and a quarter* sterling,\* that the French financiers

\* It might afford matter for contemplation as well as for curiosity if the various sums lost by *acknowledged* bankruptcy in France, were brought together, under one view; for instance, by way of specimen: Bankruptcy in 1720 . . . *liv.* 844,529,600  
[Interest 44,165,616.]  
Bankruptcy 1770 . . . . . 216,000,000  
[Interest 15,000,000.]  
Assignats emitted . . . . . 48,000,000,000  
[Closed by being received at one hundred for one to the amount of 14 millions: the rest about 30 for 1.]  
Buonaparte, in 1808: the floating debt, left by the Directory . . . . . 5,000,000,000

54,060,529,600  
In less than a century, upwards of *two thousand millions* sterling!!!

could not overcome, without plunging their nation into—more than twenty years of horrors for their country and mankind!!!

To all these sufferings endured by France, must be added those inflicted on other nations: the plunder of Flanders—of Holland [where two thirds of the debt due to the public creditors were struck off, at once.]—of Germany, Prussia, Denmark, Italy, Russia: the debts incurred by these states, the enormous debt of Britain, the yet unfinished war with America, &c. &c.—O, LIBERTE, *que de crimes on commet en ton Nom!*

These may be valued: they come within the power of numerals; but the damage done to morals admits of no valuation by figures. The rancours and malice of man against man, let loose, by the violence of party principles; the lives lost amidst civil commotions; the pollutions and depravity studiously propagated, patronized, and *enforced*, among millions; the ruin of—how many? soul and body!—principles still in activity, still marking a degree of degradation, exceeding belief! no doubt; but not the less real. In this every one of our friends returned from France, without a single exception, agrees. That nation is sunk in the scale of existence, sunk from what was its former *estimability*, sunk from its *agrémens*, below expression. The king *may* recover his finances, he may re-instate his navy, he may re-build his palaces, he may re-establish his authority; he may even restore the *appareil* of religion; but the improvement of his people in point of morals will exceed his power:—we do not say to raise them to what a nation ought to be, but to bring them up to the level of tolerable decency;—to a passable standing in public decorum of manners.

There is but one source from which that happy effect can be hoped, and those who most ardently wish well to France will not fail devoutly to implore its merciful interposition.

## EXPOSÉ

OF THE STATE OF THE FRENCH NATION.

*Chamber of Deputies, Paris, July 12.*

The Abbe de Montesquieu, Count Des-solles, and M. Ferrand, Ministers of State, having been introduced, the following *Exposé* of the state in which his Majesty found the kingdom, was laid before the Chambers:—

M. L'Abbe de Montesquieu.—Gentlemen, his Majesty, on resuming the reins of Government, was desirous to make known to his people the state in which he found France. The cause of the misfortunes which weighed down our country has disappeared, but its effects still remain, and for a long time, under a Government which will devote itself solely to reparation, France will suffer from the wounds inflicted by a Government which gave itself up to the business of destruction. It is necessary, therefore, that the nation should be informed of the extent and the cause of its misfortunes, in order to set a due value upon, and to second the cares which are to soothe and retrieve them. Thus enlightened on the extent and nature of the mischief, it will in future be required only to participate in the labours and exertions of the King, to re-establish what has been destroyed,—not by him; to heal wounds—not inflicted by him; and to repair wrongs—to which he is a stranger. War, without doubt, has been the principal cause of the ills of France. History presented hitherto no example of a great nation incessantly precipitated against its will into enterprises constantly increasing in hazard and distress. The world has now seen with astonishment, mingled with terror, a civilized people compelled to exchange its happiness and repose for the wandering life of barbarous hordes; the ties of families have been broken; fathers have grown old far from their children; and children have been hurried off to die 400 leagues from their fathers. No hope of return soothed this frightful separation; habit had caused it to be regarded as eternal; and the peasants of Brittany, after conducting their sons to the place of separation, have been seen to return to their churches to put up for them by anticipation the prayers for the dead!

It is impossible to estimate the horrible consumption of men by the late Government; fatigue and sickness carried off as many as battles; the enterprises were so vast and so rapid, that every thing was sacrificed to the desire of ensuring success; there was no regularity in the service of the hospitals—none in providing subsist-

ence on the marches; the brave soldiers whose valour constituted the glory of France, and who gave incessantly new proofs of their energy and patience, sustaining the national honour with so much brilliancy, saw themselves deserted amidst their sufferings, and abandoned, without resource, to calamities which they were unable to support. The goodness of the French was insufficient to supply this cruel negligence, and levies of men, which, under other circumstances, would have formed great armies, disappeared in this manner, without taking part in any engagement. Hence arose the necessity of multiplying levies without number, to replace incessantly, by new armies, the almost total annihilation of the armies preceding. The amount of the calls ordered since the end of the Russian campaign is frightful—

11th January, 1813	-	350,000
5d April—Guards of honour	-	10,000
First draught of national guards	-	80,000
Guards for the coasts	-	90,000
24th August—Army of Spain	-	30,000
9th Oct.—Conscription of 1814 and preceding years	-	120,000
Conscription of 1815	-	160,000
15th Nov.—Recall of years 11 to 1814	-	300,000
Jan. 1813—Officers of cavalry equipped	-	17,000
1814—Levies en masse organized	-	143,000
		<hr/> 1,300,000

Fortunately these last levies could not be fully executed. The war had not time to cut off *all* who had joined the standards. But this simple statement of the requisitions, enforced on the population during an interval of 14 or 15 months, suffices to give an idea of what the losses of the nation must have been during the last 22 years. Many causes contributed, however, to repair these losses; the improvement of the condition of the inhabitants of the country by the division of the great landed properties, the equal distribution of inheritances, the progress of vaccination, were the most powerful. It was by means of the influence of these causes, and by exaggerating their success that efforts were made to hide from the nation the extent of its sacrifices. The greater the number of men that were snatched away from France, the more studiously was it endeavoured to prove that she courted this frightful destruction. But even if the accounts placed under view had been correct, the only result would have been, that the number of births

should cause the number of deaths to be regarded with indifference! But another argument was, to point out in the conscription itself a source of increasing population which introduced disorder and immorality into marriages concluded with precipitation and imprudence. Hence a multitude of unfortunate families, of ridiculous or indecent connexions, so that even many men of the lower orders, soon become weary of what they had embraced only to shelter themselves from the conscription, threw themselves once more in the way of the dangers they had sought to avoid, and offered themselves as substitutes, to escape a misery which they had not foreseen, or to break ties so ill assorted.

Moreover, how could we overlook the reflection, that if by multiplying these deplorable marriages, the conscription should have increased the number of births, it took annually away from France a great number of those full grown men, who constitute the real strength of a nation. The facts prove clearly the truth of so natural a consequence. The population under the age of 20 years increased, but fell off above that age. Thus, while the Government attacked the sources of our national prosperity, it displayed incessantly in pompous array those remnants of resources which maintained a struggle against its wasteful measures, it studied to conceal the evil which it did, under the good, not of its production, that remained undestroyed. Master of a country, where long labours had amassed great treasures, where civilization had made the happiest progress, where industry and commerce had, for the 60 previous years, made a wonderful progress, it seized all the fruits of the industry of so many generations, and of the experience of so many ages, at one time to promote its lamentable designs, at another to cover the sad effects of its influence. The simple account of the present state of the realm will immediately exhibit the inherent prosperity of the nation struggling against a destroying principle, incessantly attacked, often struck with terrible wounds, and perpetually drawing from itself resources always insufficient.

#### MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

Agriculture in France has made a real progress; this progress began before the Revolution; but since that period its march has been accelerated by causes which would have produced the most important effects, if that influence had not been destroyed or diminished by Government. The propagation of good modes of cultivation by learned Societies, the residence of a

number of rich proprietors in the country, and their experiments, instruction and example; lastly, the creation of Veterinary Schools, which have taught the mode of preserving domestic animals from contagious diseases, have all been productive of the most fortunate results in rural Economy.

The Continental System occasioned enormous losses to the proprietors of vineyards. In the South of France many vineyards were rooted up; and this species of cultivation has been generally discouraged by the low price of wines and brandy.

The experimental farm of Rambouillet begun in 1786, the introduction of Merinos into France; similar undertakings were commenced by a great number of proprietors; in 1799, the farm of Perpignon was established, which was followed several years afterwards by seven similar establishments. The number of Merinos continued to increase, and the breed was increasing every day; but the Head of the Government, who wished to subject the march of nature to his restless ambition, persuaded himself that this amelioration was neither sufficiently extensive, nor sufficiently rapid. By a decree of the 8th March, 1811, he ordered the creation of five hundred depots of two hundred Merino rups each, and subjected the proprietors of particular flocks to an insupportable inspection. Discouraged by so many injunctions and prohibitions, the proprietors gave up their flocks, and the breed, instead of a more rapid amelioration, soon degenerated. The expence of war prevented the Government from appropriating sufficient sums for its own flocks; and this imprudent measure cost France more than twenty millions.

The establishment of Studs has been attended with more success. Formed by the old Government, they were destroyed by the Revolution, and were not completely re-established till 1806, when there were organized six studs (*Haras*), thirty depots of stallions, and experimental studs. Towards the end of 1813 these establishments contained 1364 stallions; but in the course of that year 80,000 horses were required without discrimination, and the loss in horses since 1812, has been estimated at 230,000. The refitting cost the Government in general, from 400 to 450 francs per horse, which makes the loss in money nearly 105,200,000 francs.

The Mines have received a great augmentation. Our territory now contains 478 Mines of all sorts, which employ 17,000 workmen, and yield a gross produce of 26,800,000 francs, and a revenue

of 251,000 francs. This revenue was set apart for the administration of the Mines, but it has been applied by the late Government towards the war, to the great detriment of the mining bodies who remained without salaries.

Amidst these continual vexations, this changing and tyrannical legislation, this general poverty, our fields have been cultivated, our mines wrought, and our flocks partly preserved and ameliorated. Nothing can be a stronger proof of the industry of our nation, and its qualifications for the first of all arts, than the progress of its Agriculture under an oppressive Government.—Posterity will not believe that we have seen one man create himself into an absolute master of our properties and subsistence, condemn us to carry them to places from whence he chose to seize on them; that a whole population left their homes with their oxen, their horses and their grain, to yield up their fortunes and their resources to this new master, fortunate when his agents did not add an infamous traffic to our other wretchedness. But let us throw a veil over these indignities, and forget the excess of the tyranny in an admiration of the gifts of the Author of Nature. What other country could have resisted so many calamities? But such is the superiority of our soil and the industry of our cultivators, that Agriculture will rise with splendour from its ruins, and will appear more brilliant than ever under the paternal Government which has come to put an end to our misery.

Manufacturing industry is in want of the same protection; the improvements in mechanics and chemistry, applied to the arts, were productive of a rapid progress; the Continental System, by forcing the manufacturers to derive from our own territory resources hitherto unknown, has been productive of some useful results; but the obstacles which it has opposed to the importation of a great number of raw materials, and the want of competition, the consequence of it, have raised the price of most articles of French manufacture to an excessive height, and given a grievous blow to the rights and interests of consumers. Several of these obstacles have already ceased; reasonable laws respecting importation and exportation will hereafter conciliate the interests of consumers and manufacturers, which can never properly be opposed to each other. According to the accounts of the manufacturers, the Cotton manufacture at present maintains 400,000 hands, and a capital of a hundred millions. The manufactories of Rouen have already resumed a great activity. The manufac-

tures of Laval and Brittany have suffered greatly from the war with Spain, where they found their principal market. Those of silk experienced the same fate. Their produce also passed through Spain to America and the Colonies; but that channel was soon closed; Italy alone remained for them. But what may we not hope to gain in this branch by the renewal of our communications with all Europe? In 1787, the manufactures at Lyons kept at work 15,000 looms; during the late war, that number was reduced to 8,000; but Lyons has already received considerable orders, and promises to regain its former prosperity. The manufactures of woollens, leather, &c. suffered in an equal degree from the fatal influence of the Continental System, the absurdity of which they strikingly evinced. If in place of consuming themselves in continual efforts to diminish the effects of bad laws, our manufacturing industry had been at full liberty, what might not have been expected from it?

#### MINISTRY OF THE MARINE.

The Navy has during 14 years, been weakened, by the very means which have been taken to give it the appearance of strength. To make on all our coasts the display of a factitious power, to appear to meditate gigantic projects, while the means of accomplishing them were insufficient, even through their exaggeration, to look on our seamen as recruits for the armies, was the system of the late Government—a system which has led to the annihilation of the population of our coasts, and the complete exhaustion of our arsenals. The remonstrances of the most enlightened men, and of the most experienced mariners, and the evidence of facts, were incapable of checking those foolish enterprizes, those violent measures which belonged to a plan of domination oppressive in all its parts. Thus in 1804 the projected invasion of England was pompously announced. Ports which had never yet been entered, except by fishing-boats and packets, were immediately converted into vast maritime arsenals; immense works were commenced on a beach, which the winds and tides were incessantly covering with sand; forts, batteries, magazines, workshops, were erected; thousands of ships were built and bought up on all the coasts of the ocean, and in the interior of the rivers, without considering how they should get to the place of rendezvous: Paris itself saw a dock-yard formed within its walls; and the most valuable materials were employed in the construction of these vessels, which were not even fit for their destination. And

what now remains of all these armaments? The wreck of some of the vessels, and accounts which prove, that for the successive creation and destruction of this monstrous and useless flotilla, upwards of 150 millions have been sacrificed since 1803. All that could be done by the talents of the engineers and the perseverance of the sailors, was done on the Scheldt. A numerous squadron manœuvred safely in that river, which was thought inaccessible to large ships of war; but this success would not satisfy the pride of power. The sides of the Scheldt were immediately covered with dock-yards, which all the neighbouring forests would not have supplied, if the building had been carried on with the activity with which it began. It was in vain represented that a severe winter would change the position of the sand banks, and make the river impassable to ships of the first class—that at the approach of the ice the crews would be shut in the basins, where all that the most skilful officers could teach them in the summer, would be forgotten. Nothing was listened to, and the treasure of France was lavished on an object which it was impossible to accomplish. It is known by experience that the use of stores is most economical where vessels of all sizes are built in one place; yet under pretence of giving employ to naval artificers, and of working the wood on the spot where it was procured, ships were built in ports without any roads or safe anchorage, exposed during the winter to danger from the floats of ice, or having bars which could not be passed without difficulty and danger; from these ill-judged prospects, the expence of the superintending officers was necessarily increased. The great works at Cherbourg, and the fine squadron at Toulon, are the only good results from a system in which besides there was nothing but weakness and improvidence. All our arsenals are completely dilapidated—the immense naval stores collected by Louis XVI. are squandered—and during the last fifteen years France has lost, in ill-judged expeditions, 43 ships of the line, 82 frigates, 76 corvettes, and 62 transports and packets, which could not be replaced at an expence of 200 millions. The port of Brest, the finest and best in Europe, and where there were vast and magnificent establishments, has been entirely neglected. Not only are the arsenals exhausted and unprovided with stores, but the ships are still more unprovided with good sailors. The loss of our colonies, the measures which oppressed commerce, the reverses experienced by our fleets, and the vexations exercised on our fisheries would of



themselves suffice to extinguish our maritime population, but the measure by which the last Government gave the crews of ships the organization of regiments, pronounced the sentence of its absolute destruction. Many of these bodies supported in the plains of Germany and the mountains of Asturias, the lustre of the French arms, but they lost in the field the habits of the sea. Though the desire of glory might reconcile the officers to it, this method of life was most repugnant to the habits and taste of the sailors, and, above all, tended to keep them in a celibacy most destructive to the maritime force of the kingdom. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to put an end to this system. The total debt of the Marine is 61,500,000 francs.

#### COMMERCE.

The prohibitory laws have done still more mischief to Commerce than to industry. If the difficulty of foreign communication narrowed the market of our manufactures, at least in that which remained open, their goods had no foreign competition to fear; and if this want of competition was hurtful to the interests of consumers, a certain class of citizens was however benefited by it. But Commerce requires a wider and freer field. Reduced to limited and disadvantageous speculations, whenever it endeavoured to extend them, it was subjected to the uncertain measures of a Government which wished to submit every thing to its caprices and its calculations. The Licensing System has ruined or discouraged a great number of merchants, by amusing them with hopes which were destroyed in an instant by the will which gave rise to them. Speculations necessarily hazardous require the assistance of fixed and certain laws; and this rude and continual transition from the licensing system to the prohibitory system, has caused an immense loss to commerce. Besides, what tranquillity could merchants have, who see in the Government a rival equally covetous and powerful, always attentive to reserve to itself the monopoly of the domain prohibited to them? A long peace and a stable reign will give commercial men sufficient confidence to carry on their useful occupations.

If we pass from thence to objects depending immediately on the Government, their situation will appear still more frightful.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERIOR.

The Budget of the Minister of the Interior, that is to say, the re-union of all the

funds applicable to the different services of that Minister, amounted,

In 1811 to . . .	143 millions.
1812 to . . .	150 millions.
1813 to . . .	140 millions.

The public Treasury never contributed to this mass of revenue more than 58, 59 or 60 millions; the surplus arose from special duties and levies, established to meet this or that expenditure—successively rejected from the State Budget, or which were rendered necessary by new wants which had not been foreseen in that Budget.

During the Consular Government, nearly all the Government expenses were included in the general results of the Budgets submitted to the Legislative Body; but from the various wars afterwards undertaken, it became so difficult to meet these expenses, notwithstanding the enormous augmentation of contributions, that Ministers had no other resource but a recurrence to special levies, to cover those expenses for which the credits assigned on the general revenue of the state were insufficient. Hence several Departments have been obliged to pay on an average 45, 62, and even as high as 72 centimes per franc of *additional duty*. A Table of the annual produce of these extraordinary contributions including what has only been regularly consented to by the Government, will shew their extent.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMUNES.

The desire of knowing and watching over all the Revenues of France, for the purpose of one day seizing on them, was the principal cause of the mode adopted in the administration of Corporation Property. By an arrêt of the year 10, all communes were divided into two classes; the first included all the revenues above 20,000 francs, and the second those below that sum; and Budgets in which all the revenue and expenditure were arranged before hand, were laid, by the first class before the Ministry of the Interior, and by the second class before the Prefects. A new decree subjected all Budgets of the first class to the regulation of Government; hence the most fatal delays in the municipal administration; new charges incessantly imposed on the Communes, also added to the embarrassment. Hence this mode of administration, which, if confined within just limits, would have had the advantage of introducing more regularity and exactness into the municipal administration, has introduced into it interminable delays. Besides the Budgets of the Com-

munes, which ought only to have been charged with municipal expences, have been successively charged with expences belonging to the State or the Departments, such as salaries of Commissaries of Police, Military Buildings and Beds, Depots of Mendicity, Prisons, &c. Hence an *augmentation* of the tariffs of *octroi*, which has rendered their collection vexatious; at an average they amount to 7 francs 24 centimes for every inhabitant, in some towns they even amount to 17 francs. Lastly, the Decree of the 30th March, 1813, ordered the sale of all the property let in lease by the Communes. It is of great importance to liquidate the annual revenue which ought to be paid to them from this sale.

#### HOSPITALS.

The Administration of Hospitals is in a situation still more disorderly. This administration in 1789 received ameliorations of the greatest importance; but in 1811 the state of the finances prevented the Government from assigning the sums to this service which were consecrated to it. The Decree of 19 January, 1811, granted it only *four millions* for the expence of Foundlings throughout the whole kingdom, while the annual expence is *nine millions*. The Hospitals of Paris in the beginning of 1813, had a deficit of about 210,000 francs, and this deficit has since prodigiously increased by the placing of military patients in the civil Hospitals, and the non-payment for these patients. The Ministry of War owes the Hospitals of Paris on this account alone a sum of 1,395,365 francs. The magazines, medical chests, &c. are exhausted; the funds of reserve of the establishments of Furniture, Linen, &c. are worn out or lost; the value of these losses has never yet been calculated, but it amounts to several millions.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

After this view of the general administration, the public works should occupy our attention. Great enterprizes had been formed, some through ideas of true utility, others through motives of ostentation, and from views not connected with the happiness of France. While magnificent roads were opened on the frontiers, those of the interior were neglected, and the cross roads especially, being abandoned to the *communes*, who were not rich enough to keep them up, have grown much worse. The special sums voted by the departments for the works of the roads, have been diverted from their purpose; for example, 13,500,000 francs deposited for this pur-

pose in the *caisse d'amortissement*. There is an *arrear* of more than 28 millions in the department of bridges and roads, and it will be charged besides with repairing the devastations of the late war. Thirty principal bridges have been broken down or burnt; a temporary repair of them, in wood only, will cost 1,800,000 francs. There is no knowing the extent of mischief done to the roads, but the expence of repairing them must be great. The canals are in a better state, but many of them are not finished. The Rhone and Rhine junction canal has already cost 12 millions of francs, and will yet cost 5 millions to complete it. This undertaking, as well as the canal of Quintin, is praiseworthy. The canal of Oureq, undertaken on too expensive a plan, will cost 18 millions to complete it. The works at Paris were the object of the particular care of the Government, because it could there display its magnificence, and render itself popular. Some of these works, however, have been very useful, among others the Hall for wine and the markets. Other works, though not so directly useful, and designed for embellishment only, should not be abandoned. The estimate of the Total expence was 55,510,000 francs; the expence already incurred is 24,191,000, of which 2 millions are not paid. 31,319,000 francs therefore remain to be expended, but part of this expence may be dispensed with or deferred.

The public Treasury scarcely ever concurred in these immense undertakings. The Government merely authorised the departments to impose additional duties, and when they granted them aids, they were stolen from the Corporations out of the produce of their wood, or from their funds deposited in the *caisse d'amortissement*. Thus 11 millions have been furnished for the prisons, 5 millions for poor-houses (*depots de mendicite*). This last institution requires yet 3,800,000 francs, in order to complete it. From this rough and imperfect sketch, the situation of the Ministry of the Interior in its different branches will be seen. The *arrear* cannot be estimated with exactness, as all the reports from the Prefects are not yet returned. A general estimate fixes it at between 40 and 50 millions of francs. To complete the undertakings which had been begun, but are now suspended, would require a much larger sum. Great reforms have been already commenced, but while the melancholy effects of the last Government are felt to their full extent, the salutary results of the new operations, were necessarily slow in their development.

## MINISTRY OF WAR.

We can present only approximations on the subject of this department, which we cannot warrant to be exact. In this was the principal root of evil; hence arose that disorder which extended itself to all branches of the administration; thus the evil was necessarily greatest in this department, which was its centre and its source. The disasters of the three last campaigns have plunged this administration, before complicated, into a chaos. Commissaries have been directed to examine the losses of these campaigns, and the debts arising from them, but all the necessary materials have not been yet found, and they can only be supplied by calculations more or less uncertain.

The army of France in last May amounted to 520,000 men, including gendarmerie, veterans, invalids, and the fencibles, (cannoniers garde-côtes). Besides this force there are 122,597 soldiers of all ranks, on pensions or reduced pay.

A hundred and sixty thousand prisoners return to us from Prussia, Austria, England, and Russia.

The Staff of the army, comprising the corps of *ingenieurs-geographes*, of inspectors and commissaries, is composed of 1874 persons.

The full pay, with the rations and allowances of all kinds for the private soldiers, will amount for 1814, to . . . 202,000,000  
Half pay and pensions . . . 54,000,000

Total, 256,000,000 fr.

The war of 1812 and 1813 has destroyed in artillery and warlike stores, a capital of 250 millions of francs.

Since 1804, the expence of keeping up fortified places in Old France, has been 55 millions, and in places now given up 115 millions.

The budget of the Ministry of War, properly so called, had been fixed at 360 millions, for all branches of the service in the year 1814. It is known that for some years, the Ministry of War has been divided into two parts, the *Ministry of War*, and that of the *Administration of the War*. The expences of this last Ministry have amounted, in 1812 to . . . 258,000,000  
in 1813 to . . . 374,000,000  
in 1814 they will amount to . 330,000,000  
which will make for the year 1814, between the two Ministers of War, an expence of 740 millions.

The arrears also of these two Ministries are enormous. That of the Ministry of War, according to the accounts presented,

amounts to 104,000,000, and that of the Administration of War, to 157,000,000, in all 261,000,000 francs. But these accounts are not complete—the arrears of the armies during the years 1811-12-13, and 14 are yet unknown. Besides, this arrear does not comprise more than 100 millions, which have been settled between the two Ministries.

We must add also to the expences occasioned by the war, the requisitions which we have already mentioned, and many other articles which, though not charged on the public treasury, has not the less heavily pressed upon the nation. For example, the expence of the Guards of Honour, and the officers of Cavaliers mounted and equipped—expences which amounted for the departments of Old France to 15,611,941 francs.

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

The Exposé of this Department is an explanation of the situation of the other Ministries. Before we give the general results, we shall explain by what means the old Government contrived to hide them. The old system bears at first the appearance of order and exactness. Before the commencement of each year, the Minister of Finance collected the demands of the other Ministers for the expences of the year, to form his budget of Expences. On the other hand, from the state of the produce of the taxes, he formed the budget of Receipts. These two tables being balanced against one another, composed the general budget of the State, and seemed to promise, that by realizing all the revenues, all the expences might be provided for. But this equilibrium was fictitious, both budgets being distorted by inexactness and falsehood. The funds which were termed special, amounting to above 100 millions of francs yearly, were not put in the budget, and many extraordinary expences were not placed under the head of any Ministry. The expence of the war was estimated much below its real amount. One contribution or more was raised in the course of the year, equipments, stores or works were ordered, without a proportional augmentation in the supplies. The receipts became thus insufficient, and considerable arrears were created.

The estimated produce of the taxes, as stated in the budget, was for the most part eventual or exaggerated. Thus the budgets of 1812 and 1813, present a deficit of 312,032,000 fr.

The head of the Government was not ignorant of these deficits, but he was al-

ways in the hope of covering them either by those foreign tributes, which were the fruit of his first campaigns, or by drawing from the resources of the Special Fund in the *Domaines Extraordinaires*, in the *Caisse d'Amortissement*, in the *Caisse de Service*, &c. Thus is it that all the funds not destined to the service of the war have been, in fact, employed in it. Thence proceeds that arrear in the Finances which we shall proceed to detail.

1. There has been taken from the Special Funds, and employed in the service of the budget . . . . .	fr. 53,580,000
2. There has been anticipated in the <i>Caisses du Domaine</i> and de la Couronne . . . . .	237,550,000
3. The <i>Caisse de Service</i> has advanced and consumed . . . . .	162,014,000
4. There has been abstracted from the <i>Caisse d'Amortissement</i> . . . . .	275,825,000
5. Add to these sums the arrears existing in the expences, at the particular charge of the Ministry of Finance, since the payment had been delayed or refused only because their funds had been otherwise employed. This arrear, comprising twelve millions of francs of half-pay, due and not paid, amounts to . . . . .	77,500,000
Thus the total of anticipations and misapplication of funds by the old Government amounts to . . . . .	805,469,000

If we add to this sum the arrears of the different ministries, which are not yet exactly known, but which may be taken at 500,000,000 francs, the sum total of anticipations and arrears is, 1,305,469,000 francs.

If we also add the creation of 17 millions of perpetual rents, representing a capital of 310,000,000, of which half indeed was applied to the payment of debts anterior to the year eight, there will result as the total of the increase of the debts of the state in the course of thirteen years, the sum of 1,615,469,000 francs.

This calculation is doubtless terrifying, but we must not look on the evil as irremediable. The Minister of Finances will explain to you what are the sums immediately requisite; those to be required at distant periods, and those which resolve themselves into a charge of interest only.

For us, called on simply to present you the *Exposé* of the present situation of the

kingdom, we have confined ourselves to this painful task: we have dissembled nothing. The details will show you at once the evil and its remedy. You will see the force of life always active, which has supported France amidst all its losses, you will see the resources which have struggled against disasters ever springing up anew, and you will wonder to behold so fertile, and so well cultivated, those fields which have so long been exposed to all kinds of devastation. Though terrified by the debt of the Government, you will see in the hands of individuals capitals ready for useful undertakings, and far from despairing of the prosperity of France, you will see from what she has supported in calamity, the flourishing state to be expected under a beneficent government.

But the cares of the government shall not be confined to the re-establishment of a prosperity purely material. Other sources of happiness and glory have been cruelly attacked. Morality, no more than public wealth, has not escaped from the fatal influence of a bad government. That which has just been put an end to, completed the evils which the revolution had caused; it re-established religion merely to make it an instrument for its own purposes.

Public instruction, submitted to the same dependence, was not answerable to the efforts of the respectable body which directed it. These efforts were opposed by a despotism that wished to rule the minds of all, in order to enslave their bodies without resistance. The national education must take a more liberal course, to maintain itself on a level with the information common in Europe, by returning to principles now long forgotten amongst us.

Why cannot we also restore immediately to France those moral habits and that public spirit which cruel misfortunes and a long oppression have almost annihilated? Noble sentiments have been oppressed; generous ideas have been stifled: not content with condemning to inaction the virtues which it dreaded, the government excited and fomented the passions of service to it; to extinguish public spirit, it called in the aid of personal interest; it offered its favours to ambition, to silence the voice of conscience; it left no other career open but that of serving it, no other hope but that which it could realize; no ambition was indiscreet, no pretension seemed exaggerated: hence the continual war of all interests and all desires; hence the instability in situations, which allowed to no man the virtues of his office, because all were thinking of leaving it; hence the incessant at-

tacks against every kind of probity, by seductions from which the most generous characters could with difficulty defend themselves.

Such are the sad effects of the corrupting system which we have now to combat; let us not conceal their extent; there are periods when nations as well as kings require to be told the truth, however disagreeable and severe it may appear; we have not feared to tell it to you. The embarrassments of the moment are painful, the difficulties are great; much is to be expected from time; the nation will feel that the concurrence of its zeal is necessary to hasten the return of its own happiness; its confidence in the intentions of its King; the information and wisdom of the two chambers, will render the task of the government less tedious and more easy. If any thing could prevent these hopes from being promptly realised, it would be that restless turbulence which wishes to enjoy immediately the good which it foresees, but from this your prudence will preserve us.

If the imposts were not paid, the debts would increase, and the insufficiency of the resources would not permit the contributions to be diminished. If the general opinion did not second the beneficent views of our King, useful enterprises would be put a stop to, important ameliorations would be suspended, and the impossibility of doing good would encrease the existing evil.

In regretting the good which we have yet to wait for, let us enjoy that which is already within our reach; already peace has opened our ports; liberty restores the merchant to his speculations, and the workman to his labours; a principle of life circulates through all the members of the body politic: every one sees the end of his evils, and foresees a better destiny. Can we be indifferent to this future repose, after living so long in torment and inquietude? You will not be insensible, gentlemen. The King confides equally on his people and their Deputies, and France expects every thing from their generous agreement. What more fortunate circumstance than that of an assembly which has deserved so well of its country, and a King who is desirous of being its father! Enjoy, gentlemen, this fortunate re-union; see what France expects from it, what you have already done for it, let these happy commencements encourage you in your career, and may the gratitude of your latest descendants be at once your emulation, your glory, and your recompence.

*Voyages and Travels in various parts of the World, during the years 1803-4-5-6-7.*  
by G. H. Von Langsdorff, &c,  
Part II. 4to. pp. 400. Colburn, London.  
1814.

[For Part I. of this work, vide Literary Panorama, Vol. XV. p. 334.]

The Philosopher who in his mind's eye contemplates men as they should be, while he seeks in manners, living as they rise, opportunities of increasing his acquaintance with men as they are, never contents himself with observing polished society, and civilized communities only. *They* are little other than artificial existences, composed of wants not inherent in nature, and of gratifications not essential to life. This state of society gives rise to many abuses, and these abuses are varied, and refined on, till the whole spectacle assumes the air of mental ingenuity exerted to the utmost to obtain fulfilment of selfish purposes, at the expence of whoever can be sufficiently duped. True it is, that various evils combine with the aggregation of numbers of our race;—that in solitude, or in thinly peopled districts, no such knaveries could exist, as, in fact, disgrace every metropolis with which we are acquainted; they would have neither opportunity nor object. Only, where written securities are valid can forgery occur; only where gold and silver are deemed precious metals, and in circulation accordingly, can they be objects of pilfering, or of rapine. The principle might be traced into a thousand ramifications; and whoever is most intimately acquainted with life, is most capable of tracing it.

Without pursuing the thought further, (as it might be pursued) experience obliges us to acknowledge, that Society is afflicted with excruciating maladies, the prevention of which has never yet been accomplished by the most benevolent, neither has a remedy for them been devised by the most sagacious. Hence have some, who delighted in paradox, ventured boldly to affirm that man, in a wild or savage state, which they were pleased to denominate the state of nature, was more truly **HAPPY**, than amid all



the *perversions*, miscalled accommodations, of refinement and elegance. The question has not hitherto been fairly examined by the test of actual existence. The Savage brought into comparison has been selected with a partiality, sufficiently inequitable, from among men of rude notions, no doubt, yet of notions formed on principles, or controuled by maxims, in which were comprised essentially the rudiments of government, and social institutions. Against these too have been set, by way of illustration, the sufferings of men in society who had other purposes in view than those proper to their nature, who were consumed by ambition, or swollen by pride, who were inflated by egotism, or pampered by luxury; or studiously vicious. Whereas, in fairness,—omitting individuals who struggle for a distinction above their fellows—the comparison ought to include, if not rather principally to concern, the humbler mass of mankind; those who support and enjoy the benefits of order, protection, and decorum, with the benevolences and kindnesses of life; in opposition to savage men, who being perfectly their own masters, scarcely ever have felt emotions of kindness or affection, for individuals of their acquaintance, or conceived a benevolent wish for the race of which they are a part.

True it is, that a liberal spirit finds it hard to bear “the proud man’s contumely, the insolence of office, and the thousand ills that flesh is heir to.” True it is, that we cannot pass through life without witnessing the caprices of Fortune, the ups and downs, of which all are the sport;—but whom do they specially concern? the contented, or the aspiring? When we see the deserving suffer, promising hopes blasted, laudable expectations disappointed, the sight excites our sympathy;—but this is proof sufficient that the average of human condition does not warrant the conclusion of misfortunes in constant succession, for then they would not affect us: they would make no impression on the feelings, much less would they fix themselves on the memory. After all, undeserved sufferings usually meet with compassion, that greatly alleviates their

pressure. They call out tendernesses in others, which but for such instances would remain unknown; while they furnish a test of virtue, not seldom to its incalculable honour and applause.—What has savage life to show that will bear a comparison? Surely, it has its sufferings; but where shall it seek its alleviations?

And further, while the vices of government too, can neither be concealed, nor vindicated, it is but fair to contemplate the condition of those who know not the existence of any such power: beings who cannot be said to scorn controul, for to that, in any shape, they are strangers; who follow their own inclinations fully, and spend their lives in liberty, complete liberty—of thought, determination, and action.

The volume under consideration presents the spectacle of men escaped from government, at the very extreme of a dominion too extensive to sway that directing authority which is its essence,—combined with another race sinking under restraint; and again others who understand not what it is to obey. An excellent specimen of savage life and manners!—amusing if it were not painful; and interesting if it were not shocking.

Our author, M. Langsdorff, has already made his appearance before our readers, and has been characterized as a man of science and observation. We have now an opportunity of acquiring from his labours, an ample acquaintance with the state of the Russian settlements in that part of the globe where Asia and America contemplate each other, where the agency of mercantile adventurers distant thousands of miles is felt, and most ponderously too, where not the animal races only, decrease rapidly, but that of man, entangled in a slavery, against which there appears at present to be no defence, nor means of escape from it.

A singularity but little attended to, seems to have accompanied our acquaintance with the South Sea islands, in reference to their population. The original discoverers of Otaheite, Captain Cook, &c. reported their inhabitants at a number of thousands from which our

better knowledge strikes off two thirds; or, they have sunk under some cause of depopulation in a most unprecedented and inconceivable manner. The Russian adventurer who first called the enterprise of his countrymen with the attention of his court, to the northern islands, between Asia and America, represented them as peopled by fifty thousand souls,—where scarcely one tenth can now be counted. Either, then, there must have been some strange fallacy in the estimate circulated to answer selfish purposes (which in the instance of Captain Cook, is not possible) or some equally strange error in calculation, deceived the first visitants of those distant shores. We hope and trust, that the latter is a correct notion on the subject; for we are more willing to impute mistake to the early navigators, deceived by a novelty, too striking and therefore fallacious, than to allow the prevalence of an agency so destructive as the reduced number of the actual inhabitants would imply.

In reference to the decrease of animals on the coasts visited by M. L. we can assign the true agency. He mentions several species, as being almost or altogether extirpated. "The Sea-cow," of Steller, "which in former times abounded on the coasts of Kamschatka, on Behring's and other islands in these seas, when it was a favourite food of the Russian Promüshleniks, or fur-hunters, has not been seen for some years."—"The valuable sea-otters, nearly three thousand of which were taken in the first two years after the discovery of the island—are now almost extirpated; single ones only are casually taken, and that very rarely." This can excite no wonder, when we read in reference to the Sea-bears, that "the Russo-American company carry on an advantageous trade with their furs; fifteen men, with an establishment, which costs them next to nothing, can easily in the course of the summer collect and prepare a hundred thousand skins; each of these will fetch at Canton, a Spanish dollar, or a dollar and a half, or at Kiatchta from two to three roubles." In short, says Dr. L.

"The Chamberlain Von Resanoff, as plenipotentiary, occupied himself nearly one

whole day with examining into the commercial concerns of the Russo-American Company. He inspected the stores of fox and sea-bear skins, of sea-cows' teeth, of whalebone, of sea-dog skins, and other articles, and found it necessary to lessen the number of fur-hunters, in order to restrain within some bounds the number of animals taken in the year, which was so great as to run the hazard of exceedingly diminishing the several breeds in future."

We could have been heartily glad if equal care had been taken not to diminish the human breeds also. Whether that be the fact, let our readers judge.

"Between the years 1760 and 1770, Gregory Schelikoff, a merchant of Irkutsk, thought of establishing a Russian factory here. By degrees he reduced under his power this and the neighbouring islands, the population of which he estimated at *fifty thousand persons*; and embarking a very considerable property in the undertaking, laid the foundation of the present Imperial Russo-American trading Company. If it be allowed that Schelikoff had from ostentation doubled the number of the inhabitants, the population still, at that time, must have amounted to between twenty and twenty-five thousand souls. So large a population, the quantity of valuable furs to be procured, the situation and nature of the country, a not very inhospitable climate, and several good harbours, naturally occasioned this island to be preferred before any of the others, as the seat of the principal establishment. The fire-arms of the new guests were too powerful to be resisted, the almost defenceless natives were soon subdued, and deprived of their property and possessions; and ever since, their numbers have from year to year constantly decreased.

"According to the Director Delaroff, in 1790 the number of inhabitants in the islands of Kodiak, Appoknak, Sachlidok, Schujek, Tuckidok, and Sichtunok, amounted to *three thousand souls*. According to the present superintendent, Von Baranoff, and Mr. Bander, the overseer at Kodiak, there are at present on the latter island only *four hundred and fifty men capable of labour*. The Lieutenant of the Navy, Hagemeister, who was at Kodiak in the year 1809, and asserts that he saw the list of the population of the islands among the papers of the Company, says, that the inhabitants of that island alone amounted to *seven thousand souls*. It appears to me, however, very strange, that the Steward of the Company should give in to the Chamberlain, Von Resanoff, a smaller num-

ber then really existed; for he certainly could not wish to represent the population of the country to this man, who was so anxiously enquiring into the state of every thing relative to it, under a diminished point of view. From this circumstance, and from the observations I had myself the opportunity of making, I am inclined to believe that the utmost number of men capable of working or hunting is at present not more than *five hundred*. It is very probable that the list seen by Lieutenant Hagemeister was one purposely exaggerated by the Company; and this idea is strengthened by a list of the population of these islands, at the office of the Directors at Petersburg, which gives, as the population of the whole group, males and females included, in the year 1795, *six thousand five hundred and nineteen* souls, and in the year 1804, *four thousand eight hundred and thirty-four*.

But even supposing the number given by Lieutenant Von Hagemeister to be correct, what is become of the rest of the fifty thousand found here by Schelikoff, in 1784; or of the twenty-five thousand, if we suppose him to have doubled them? Entirely different modes of life, foreign customs and manners, the spreading of unusual, and in some cases, of wholly unknown diseases, oppression, and ill-usage, in various ways, particularly compulsory and fatiguing hunting-parties, cares and sorrows, insurrections, and many other circumstances of a similar kind, have, like a pestilence, depopulated the countries to an almost incredible degree. As the same ruinous influence still subsists, the small remains of these people seem to be threatened with total extirpation.

A truly melancholy picture this! but far enough from deceptive, if we may credit other chapters of the work. For instance:

The portion of food allowed to the Promuschieniks, (Russians) who besides were exposed, scarcely half clothed, to the cold, the rain, and the snow, with scarcely a roof to shelter them, was two or three dried fish *per diem*; or sometimes, by way of change, they were indulged with the rancid fat of a whale which had been cast on shore, and was perhaps already half putrid. On Sundays they had a portion of thin soup, made with salted meat and a little rice, and occasionally a glass of brandy or a small quantity of molasses. All other kinds of provisions, as biscuit, flour, sugar, rice, salted meat, &c. were sold at a very high price, and only as a particular favour to persons who had some interest with the

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under overseers. Fresh fish, which might easily have been procured, was very seldom sought for, as the Promuschieniks were wanted to work upon the buildings, the fortifications, and other works necessary to the settlement.

Many of these needy and diseased beings, who were kept daily to very hard work, were unfortunately in debt to the Company, and it not unfrequently happened, that when wholly exhausted, and lying on a sick-bed, they were driven to their work with blows. The consequence is obvious: they sunk one after another, wholly exhausted, a prey to the scurvy, and all work was in danger of being stopped. What shocked me the most under these circumstances, and really harassed my feelings, was, that while so large a portion of the people lay in this state of wretchedness, the directors and under-oversers, the clerks and their friends, the officers and their hangers-on, of their own authority, sent the Aleutians out to hunt or fish, and fed sumptuously upon wild-ducks and geese, fresh fish and fish pasties, good bread, biscuit, sugar, rice, molasses, brandy, in short, upon whatever was afforded either by nature or the storehouses.

Such ~~is~~ the treatment experienced by the Russians! As to the natives, says our author,

A leading cause of this rapid depopulation most probably is to be ascribed to the directors of the principal establishment of the Russo-American Company at Kodiak, being in the habit of sending the best hunters from thence to the islands of St. George and St. Paul, to Kodiak, and even to the north-east coast of America, to chase the large sea-otters; and it is very rarely that any of these people ever return to the bosoms of their families. It is extremely probable also that the oppression under which they live at home, the total want of care, and the change in their modes of living, contribute exceedingly towards diminishing the population.

What a dreadful specimen of a Slave Trade, is this! yet, while we feel our pity rising for these unhappy victims of covetous cruelty, we find it restrained by a single paragraph, descriptive of their manners.

They have no marriage ceremony: the marriage consists solely in an agreement between the parties to live together as man and wife. The number of wives depends entirely upon the pleasure of the husband, and he commonly chooses to have as many

2 X

as he can conveniently maintain. If his means decrease, he sends first one, then another back to their parents: and these women become perfectly at liberty to seek out other husbands. Sometimes the same woman lives with two husbands, who agree among themselves upon the conditions on which they are to share her; and it is not uncommon for men to make an exchange of wives.

This is bad enough, indeed, much too bad;---what follows is so much worse that our pen refuses to transcribe it. It remains as a stigma on these self-called members of a civilized nation, and a *Christian!* church, that "no measures have been taken to repress or restrain, a practice so shocking and unnatural, that has obtained here from the remotest times." Is this, then, man in his free state? is this the noble Savage? to be set in exaltation above the weak creature, restrained by rules of law, and terrified by menaces into obedience, though sometimes, it is confessed, excited by hope, also. The Cannibals of Nuk-ah-ih-wa may be free---we envy not their freedom; their cannibalism shall pass for a proof of valour, for the triumph of vengeance; but what can the unnatural institution of "Schopans"---"from the remotest times," among the natives of Oonalashka, pass for?

An acceptable relief from these melancholy subjects, we find, and rejoice to find, in the character drawn by this writer, of M. Von Baranoff, Superintendent of the Company's possessions; who had devoted thirty years to the exercise of as much long suffering, and benevolence, as were in his power. We attend also, with pleasure, an excursion by the Chamberlain, Von Resanoff, (the Ambassador to Japan) with our author and others, to the Spanish settlements, on the coast of California. Among other things, Dr. L. describes a *Mission*, as established in those remote provinces. In the Russian Settlements scarcely could a Priest be found---the more the pity! The Catholic Priesthood is unquestionably, strongly tainted with superstition;---but that must be forgiven, when the general good produced by its labours, finds it due value in our estimate. As the present state of those provinces is unknown to us, except by

reports of wars and tumults, we shall take this opportunity---it may be the last---of setting the nature of these institutions fairly before the reader.

The ecclesiastical institutions, to which are given the title of *Missions*, have for their object the spreading of the Roman Catholic religion. In those established upon the peninsula of Old and in New California, there are commonly two or three monks\*, who are supported in their missionary labours by the Presidency, that is to say, the military government of the country. Every one of these fathers, when he comes over for the purpose of converting the natives, must, before he quits Spain, enter into an engagement *to remain in America ten years*; after which he is perfectly at liberty to stay or not, as he chooses. In his voyage hither, as well as in his return, if that be his choice, he is maintained entirely by the Spanish government, and has nothing to think of himself but his bible and prayer-book. None of these missionaries can acquire any property, so that the idea of enriching themselves can never divert their thoughts from their religious avocations: every thing they can save, or gain, goes into the chest of the establishment; they consequently return to their own country as poor as they left it.

The number of ecclesiastics brought every year from Europe to Vera Cruz amounts to about *three hundred*: each has an allowance of four hundred piastres annually, which is devoted to the support of himself and of the community to which he belongs. This sum is not paid in money: the amount is supplied in objects of necessity or utility, such as manufactured goods for clothing, household utensils, and the like. They are sent them by the Franciscan college in Mexico, on which all the Missions in New California are dependent, and they are shipped on board government vessels at the harbour of St. Blaise, on the north-west coast of Mexico. Among the principal objects are linen and woollen cloth, wine, brandy, sugar, chocolate, and cocon, iron tools, wax tapers for the churches, kitchen utensils, and implements of husbandry.

In the province of New California, which extends from St. Francisco, in latitude 37 55 north to St. Diego, in latitude 32 59, there are at present *nineteen Missions*, each of which contains from six hundred to a thousand converts. For the protection of

\* Those established in New California are all of the Franciscan order.

them there are, if I mistake not, six presidencies, but they do not altogether contain more than three hundred cavalry.

The Mission of Santa Clara, which lies between St. Francisco and Monterey, is, with regard to its fine situation, the fertility of the soil, the population, and the extent of the buildings and grounds belonging to it, one of the largest and richest. All these Missions have a great number of cattle and abundance of other productions necessary to the support of man, and the monks conduct themselves in general with so much prudence, kindness, and paternal care, towards their converts, that peace, happiness, and obedience universally prevail among them. Disobedience is commonly punished with corporal correction, and they have only recourse to the military upon very extraordinary occasions; as for instance, when they go out in search of [run-away] converts, or have any reason to apprehend a sudden attack.

The number of soldiers is so small, that the use of which they can be, seems scarcely answerable to the cost of maintaining an establishment for them. In the presidency of St. Francisco there are no more than forty, who have three missions under their protection; those of Santa Clara, St. Joseph, and one named after the Presidency, St. Francisco. There are seldom more than from three to five soldiers at a time at any mission, but this small number has hitherto always been found sufficient to keep the Indians under proper restraint. I was assured, by a person well deserving of credit, that the Spanish government does not expend less than a million of piastres annually upon the support of the Missions in the two Californias, with the military establishments annexed to them, without deriving any other advantage from them than the spreading the Christian religion over countries where it was before unknown.

Every monk has several horses for his use, and when he goes out to make his excursions in search of converts, is accompanied by one or more soldiers. On these occasions the whole party commonly throw over their breasts and shoulders a sort of short leathern mantle made of deer-skin. This is intended as a defence against the arrows of the Indians, which cannot pierce through the leather. At other times this mantle is employed as an object of parade, and is worn by the soldiers on days of ceremony at the Presidency or the Mission. By a royal command, the ecclesiastics must not go to any distance from the Mission without this mantle; as they must not carry about them any other weapons than

the bible and the cross, such a protection is very necessary,

Behind the dwelling-house of the monks is a large court surrounded with houses. Here live the Indians of the Mission, who are employed under the immediate inspection of the monks in a variety of useful occupations, as cleaning and combing wool, spinning, weaving, &c. &c. Their principal business consists in manufacturing a sort of woollen cloth for their own clothing. The wool of the sheep here is very fine and extremely good, but the implements and looms appeared of a very moderate kind, and as the ecclesiastics are the sole instructors of these people, who themselves know very little about the matter, scarcely even understanding the fulling, the cloth made is of a very ordinary quality.

All the girls and widows are in separate houses, and are kept to work under lock and key; they are only sometimes permitted, by their superiors, to go out in the day, but never at night. As soon, however, as a girl is married, she is free, and lives with her husband in one of the villages of Indians belonging to the mission: these latter are called *Las Rancherías*. By such institutions the ecclesiastics hope to bind their converts more closely to the establishment, and spread their religion more securely and extensively. About a hundred paces from the buildings, properly called the Mission, lies one of these villages, or barracks for the Indians, which consists of eight long rows of houses, where each family lives entirely apart from the rest. The number of converted Indians at this mission is about twelve hundred.

Their principal food is a thick soup, made with meat, vegetables, and pulse. This is portioned out three times in the day, morning, noon, and evening, in the quantity of about a German measure to each person\*. At the hour of eating, every family goes with a vessel of some kind to the kitchen, when as many measures are served to each family as there are persons belonging to it. I was present at the time of delivering out the soup, and it appeared to me incomprehensible how any one could three times a day eat so large a portion of such nourishing food. According to what we were informed by our cicerone, between forty and fifty oxen are killed every week for the community, besides which, meal, bread, maize, peas, beans, and other kinds of pulse, are distributed without any stated allowance†.

\* About three English pints.

† On account of the scarcity of fish here, 2 X 2



After satisfying our curiosity at the Indian village, we saw several other useful institutions for promoting the industry and economy of the settlement. Among them was a building for melting tallow, another for making soap, workshops for locksmiths, and all kinds of smith's work; for cabinet makers and carpenters;—magazines for storing up tallow, soap, butter, salt, wool and ox-hides, all of which are articles of exportation; with store-chambers for corn, peas, beans, and other kinds of pulse. When one thinks that in this way two or three monks take upon themselves a sort of voluntary exile from their country, only to spread the Christian religion, and to civilize a wild and uncultivated race of men, to teach them husbandry and various useful arts, cherishing and instructing them as if they were their own children, providing them dwellings, food and clothing, with every thing necessary for their subsistence, and maintaining the utmost order and regularity of conduct:—when all these things, I say, are considered, one cannot sufficiently admire the zeal and activity which carries them through so arduous a task, or forbear wishing the most complete success to their undertaking.

This account may afford instructive points of comparison with the Missionary Establishment of Moravian Brethren, and others, in South Africa and elsewhere. How far these Missions are affected by the lamentable political convulsions in Spanish America, we are unable to say; but, doubtless, their intercourse with Old Spain being interrupted, they must find themselves sufficiently uncomfortable, and very probably in circumstances involving much danger.

Dr. L. gives a succinct account of the Indians, and of other tribes in the neighbourhood; but into this we cannot follow him. He returned to Sitka, and from Sitka to Kamchatka; where he quitted the Embassy, and travelled over land to St. Petersburg. His account of this journey is reduced to a mere epitome; but he previously introduces interesting observations on Kamchatka. Not that his description raises in us the smallest desire of exchanging the British islands for that Asiatic peninsula. The popu-

or the want of proper means for catching them, these missionaries have a particular dispensation from the Pope for eating meat on fast days.

lation, such as it is, seems getting worse rather than better, nor do their accommodations improve. Our author describes at large the dogs of the peninsula, famous for their powers of draught, and for serving the purposes of horses to the Kamchatkades. But these, too, it seem are deteriorating: "the number and goodness of them are so much diminished, that instead of three or four, which formerly were quite sufficient to draw a light load, five or six are now required." They are, it seems, incurable thieves; but at this none can wonder who know the paucity and stinking nature of their food. They seem to have greatly engaged our traveller's attention.

It is likely, that the representations of this traveller, or of others attached to the expedition, have not wholly failed in directing the attention of the superiors, either of the Russian Company, or of the Government, to the state of these remote districts of the sovereignty. A communication by sea might furnish them with goods and accommodations, not to be expected by a tedious inland conveyance; and this seems to have been the conviction on which a vessel is now dispatched to these settlements by the way of the Cape.

The worthy writer has favoured us with delineations of several of the people whom he visited; and we are mistaken if we do not trace in their dancing costume, and the personal decorations necessary on such occasions, the origin and principle of *tattooing*. It should appear, that this distinction marks the great; those always ready for glee and activity; instead therefore of being under the necessity of renewing their decorations daily, these dignitaries had them impressed on their persons, and by that contrivance were ready, without a moment's delay, to amuse themselves and their company. Other plates representing utensils, and ornaments accompany the volume; it contains a variety of incidental remarks, more or less interesting, but connected with the voyage, and with the objects of the Author's Studies, Natural History, &c. which we have been, of necessity, obliged to decline.

*Quarrels of Authors*; or some Memoirs for our Literary History, including Specimens of Controversy to the reign of Elizabeth. By the Author of "Calamities of Authors," 3 vols. 12 mo. Murray, London. 1814.

"*Death is an eternal sleep*," said the Revolutionists of France:—No such thing, says Mr. D'Israeli; I wake many a man who died long ago. "*Dead men tell no tales*," said the politicians who preceded the Revolutionists:—Precisely the contrary; as I prove, rejoins our author, by a variety of information obtained from the dead. But then, we must distinctly understand what description of dead he raises to fight their battles o'er again, to renew their animosities, and amuse the public once more, with their rivalships and contentions. Not the common herd of men, though no less quarrelsome during life;—not rival tradesmen, woollen-draper or linen-draper;—not physicians or lawyers, (professors of quarrel and death, says a witty writer)—no, but those who having vindictively entrusted the press with their mutual criminations, have prevented the grave itself from becoming a land of forgetfulness.

Should a disposition to revive the petulancies of a tribe always characterized as *waspish*, become popular, it renews the chance that "all such reading as was never read," may float to the surface of literature, and obtain perusal ages after its capricious authors, "have shuffled off this mortal coil." We shall no longer smile at the "more last dying words;" we shall startle at the "more last posthumous discoveries, and detractions, the convulsive throes and flashes of sprites whispering from the dust; echoes and reverberations of their former selves! Never will it again be necessary, with Ulysses or Enas, to seek the regions of Hades. Hades from beneath will be brought up for our amusement, will—not uncalled—revisit heavenly light,

And the pale ghosts start at the flash of day—

Nevertheless, the history of literary men is, to a certain extent, the history

of literature; and though we despise much of it, yet hence we discern a part of the character of the times to which it refers, and of the parties—more important than literary parties, which it was intended to subserve. The public knows well, that the influence of political bias warped the powers of Johnson on a subject that demands independence—nor his alone—to the great infelicity of our national literature. And in truth, these very quarrels are not only a striking feature of the times, but they contribute essential information, by shewing to what animosities our predecessors were exposed, the intrigues by which they were betrayed, the delusions practised on their credulity, or rather their attachment; and they read a powerful lesson of caution against blindly following leaders less honest than knavish, or obeying the dictates of demagogues, whose practices and professions are at perpetual variance. Much may be learned from the discords of the literati;—much from the diminutive size to which *ci-devant* giants of literature are now reduced; they no longer thrust aside their equals, or trample on their superiors; they are but men at the most, and their adversaries are no less than men, at the least.

Malignity has had its day, but wit survives. The facts disclosed in these volumes are not all of predominating importance; but the manner in which they are treated, invests them with a comparative interest. When tired with the view of political turmoils, when the opposing interests of states and empires have benumbed our curiosity, we can turn to these anecdotes, and recreate ourselves with the mimic skirmishes and bloodless encounters of doughty knights, who vented their fury in well arranged periods, or railed at their antagonists in phrases and turns of language just sufficiently stimulative by its quaintness, to raise a smile, though happily it inflicts no pang. Or if uncommon powers have imparted a causticity sufficient to put patience to the proof,—it is not our patience which suffers, but that of a being no longer conscious to pity mingled with ridicule, or stung by compassion marked with contempt and indignation. We laugh at the thwacks

given and taken by the unfeeling actors, in a puppet show, and the more forcible the more ludicrous; while blows not half so violent, would agitate our sympathy to pain for a living subject.

The first volume descants on the quarrels of Warburton, Pope, Cibber, Addison, Bolingbroke, Mallet, Curll, and their contemporaries. The compiler holds the scales of justice more evenly, than they once were held. Warburton he greatly redices. Cibber he pronounces deserving of superior reputation. The meannesses of Pope he exposes, and imputes to him others, because analogous to his character. If these conjectures be well founded, whatever were his merit as a poet, as a man Pope must have been despised, had they been publicly known.

We do not find it easy to determine on specimens which may be intelligible or interesting in a detached state: we therefore content ourselves with transcribing from this volume the prices paid by Lintott, the bookseller, to Pope and Gay; they contribute equally to shew the value of money at that time, and the value of literature: what would these works produce now? Says our author,

The power of genius is exemplified in the ledger of the Bookseller, as much as in any other book; and while I here discover, that the moneys received even by such men of genius as Gay, Farquhar, Cibber, and Dr. King, amount to small sums, and such authors as Dennis, Theobald, Ozell, and Toland, scarcely amount to any thing, that of Pope much exceeds 4000l.

Here it appears that he sold "The Key to the Lock" and "Parnell's Poems." The Poem entitled "To the Author of a Poem called *Successio*," appears to have been written by Pope, and seems to have escaped the researches of his Editors. The smaller Poems were contributions to a volume of Poetical Miscellanies, published by Lintot.

Mr. GAY.

12 May, 1713. Wife of Bath.....	25	0	0
11 Nov. 1714. Letter to a Lady.....	5	7	6
14 Feb. 1714. The What d'ye call it	16	2	6
22 Dec. 1715. Trivia.....	43	0	0
Epistle to the Earl of Burlington....	10	15	0
4 May, 1717. Battle of the Frogs....	16	2	6
8 Jan. 1717. 3 Hours after Marriage	43	2	6
The Mohocks, a Farce, £2. 10.			

(Sold the Mohocks to him again.)

Revival of the Wife of Bath.....	75	0	0
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£234 10 0

Mr. POPE.

19 Feb. 1711-12.	£.	s.	d.
Statius, First Book.....	16	2	6
Vertumnus and Pomona.....			
21 March, 1711-12. 1st Edition Rape	7	0	0
9 April, 1812.			
To a Lady presenting Voiture.....	3	16	6
Upon Silence.....			
To the Author of a Poem called <i>Successio</i> .....			
23 Feb. 1712-13. Windsor Forest.....	32	5	0
23 Jly 1713 Ode on St Cecilia's Day....	15	0	0
20 Feb 1713-14. Additions to Rape....	15	0	0
1 Feb. 1714-15. Temple of Fame.....	32	5	0
31 April, 1715. Key to the Lock.....	10	15	0
17 July, 1716. Essay on Criticism....	15	0	0
13 Dec 1721. Parnell's Poems.....	15	0	0
23 March, 1713. Homer, vol. I.....	215	0	0
650 books on royal paper.....	176	0	0
9 Feb. 1715-16 Homer, vol. II.....	215	0	0
7 May, 1716 650 royal paper.....	150	2	0
This Article is repeated to the Sixth vol of Homer. To which is to be added, another sum of £840. paid for an assignment of all the Copies. The whole of this part of the Account amounting to.....	3203	4	0
Copy-moneys for the Odyssey, vols. I. II. III. and 750 of each vol. royal paper, 4to.....	615	6	0
Ditto for the volumes IV. V. and 750 ditto.....	425	18	7½
	£4244	8	7½

A satire written by Pope in his fourteenth year, may justly be deemed a curiosity, and claim a place in our pages; the rather as it is omitted in his works.

To the Author of a Poem, entitled

SUCCESSIO.

BEGONE, ye Critics, and restrain your spite;  
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write.  
The heaviest Muse the swiftest course has gone,  
As clocks run fastest when most lead is on.\*  
What tho' no bees around your cradle flew,  
Nor on your lips distill'd their golden dew;  
Yet have we oft discover'd in their stead,  
A swarm of drones that buzz'd about your head.  
When you, like Orpheus, strike the warbling lyre,  
Attentive blocks stand round you, and admire.  
Wit past thro' thee no longer is the same,  
As meat digested takes a different name;  
But sense must sure thy safest plunder be,  
Since no reprisals can be made on thee.  
Thus thou may'st rise, and in thy daring flight,  
(Tho' ne'er so weighty) reach a wondrous height.

\* Thus altered in the Dunciad, Book i. v. 183  
"As clocks to weight their nimble motions owe  
The wheels above urged by the load below."

So, forced from engines, lead itself can fly,  
 And pond'rous slugs move nimbly thro' the sky\*.  
 Sure Bavius copied Marvius to the full,  
 And Chereilus † taught Codrus to be dull;  
 Therefore, dear friend, at my advice give o'er  
 This needless labour, and contend no more  
 To prove a dull Succession to be true,  
 Since 'tis enough we find it so in you.

The second volume gives the history of the early days of the Royal Society,—of Sir John Hill, of Boyle and Bentley, of Parker and Marvell, of D'Avenant and a club of wits, of the Paper wars, during the Civil wars.

Whoever would write the history of the Royal Society, as its enquiries were directed at first, should enlarge on the state of knowledge or rather ignorance, as it then stood, generally. The most learned men, were less than children (of the present age) in knowledge. They had to acquire the grammar of science, and for this purpose they associated. As much or more is now comprized in many a compendium, price one shilling: but for this we may thank the Royal Society. The very grounds of enmity taken up against them, prove the necessity for some such body, to introduce a better state of things. They were accused of being concealed advocates of popery, of arbitrary power, of Atheism. They might have answered by producing the Microscope, the Telescope, the Barometer, with other instruments of mighty power, but not arbitrary power, and most assuredly, direct opposites to Popery and Atheism.

Had not this society been supported, what reason have we to suppose that a single one of those now so fashionable among us, would, or could have existed; and though there may be some inconveniences attending them, or some frivolous characters found among their votaries, that does not lessen their real value. To judge properly of these institutions, the ignorance of preceding generations should be duly estimated;

\* Thus altered in the Dunciad, Book i. v. 181.

"As, forced from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,

And pond'rous slugs cut swiftly through the sky."

† Perhaps, by *Cherilus*, the juvenile Satirist designed *Flechnoe*, or *Shadwell*, who had received their immortality of dullness from his master Catholic in poetry and opinions Dryden.

we have heard enough from our grandmothers and great-grandmothers to justify a comparison highly favourable to modern times. Not the (infant) society, but its contemporaries were objects of pity.

Our author appears to compassionate the poverty of Sir John Hill; a personage not beyond our recollection. But, before we can join him in this feeling, we must know what sums Sir John spent on his chariot, and the theatre, with other enjoyments, and the proportion these bore to the embarrassments he left behind him. If he indulged in expences from which he ought to have stood aloof, no complaint of want of patronage, &c. &c. can be allowed to distort the equity of the case. If Ben Johnson was never sober, who can pity the distressed Poet Laureat?

The third volume treats on Hobbes, Johnson, Camden, Martin Mar Prelate, &c. and concludes with an Appendix.

But, beside the effect of these literary combats on the fortunes of individuals, on the manners of the age, and on the general state and progress of literature, there is another view under which some portions of them, the more political portions especially, with their connections, may be contemplated.

The cool discussion of the philosopher, or experimentalist, in his closet, accepts the terms of language with their combinations, as they present themselves, nor seeks to give a force, or to produce an impression, by any novelty of association or application of words. But when civil broils were raging, when an appeal was made to public opinion, or feeling, when the judgment was to be persuaded, or to fancy itself persuaded, recourse would be necessary, not only to the most cogent arguments which presented themselves, but to the most powerful expression of those arguments; to the most powerful forms of diction, by which the very closest compression of much into a little was effected. Hence force of language: hence a display of strength in our native tongue; with many expressions and sentiments still current. It was remarked during the civil wars, that the King's papers were the most polite; the Parliament's were the most forcible. The conse-

quences we know. Nor can it be thought that these arguments, thus presented, were wholly lost on the King, or his friends: they corrected much; and the benefit of this correction was felt by the nation afterwards; they surely, too, prepared the public mind for that Revolution which at length settled, without bloodshed, our national liberties and prosperity, on a solid basis. That the Revolution was peaceable, may in part be attributed to the energies of our writers, called into exercise during scenes uncommonly turbulent. On the other side, the explanations, given by the King and his supporters, were read by thousands; after the smart of recent wounds was allayed, and the wounds themselves were healed, these arguments were recollected, not in vain. Neither was it in vain that both parties appealed to the principles of the Constitution of their country; that each endeavoured to shew its favourable bearing on the then agitated questions, as understood by themselves; hence it has followed that Constitutional principles have been allowed a paramount jurisdiction, and have been better understood, ever since.

Something similar may be observed on Martin Mar Prelate and his brethren. His style was far enough from courtly, but it was powerful; it was penetrating, though rude and abusive: he hacked the prelates, where others would have tickled them. He told coarse truths in a coarse manner, to his sovereign. He was justly suppressed; but, is it possible to estimate the number or importance of those erroneous steps from which his uncouth remonstrances contributed to divert the government, and even the prelates themselves? Under the then unsettled circumstances, did he not accomplish some things, by prevention, where less scurrilous, less virulent addresses would have failed? The people were but beginning to think. Popery was far enough from subdued. The spirit if not the form of it, was still active. How much did he do right, though in a wrong manner? What evils did he render abortive, which but for such rough remedies, had endangered British liberty, and personal privilege? These enquiries are involved in the history of the times: they are involved also

in the subject before us: the literary attack and defence of opposing parties have certainly had a great and lasting influence on the fate of the nation.

We shall stand excused, if we recommend to the ingenious and inquisitive author, as a subject, those literary quarrels which have *not* arisen from personal pique, or illiberal motives, but from motives of pure benevolence; quarrels from which science and the public, have derived multiplied advantages. To these should be annexed the history of discussions, purposely instituted for obtaining information, for throwing light on truth; or clearing up dubious points. Whether "grass now grows where Troy town stood," is not of a farthing's value to us; but the enquiry has greatly improved our acquaintance with geography, antient history, and manners. Whether the system of Gothic architecture originated, or was perfected in Britain, may be settled affirmatively or negatively, without injury to the present generation; but the controversy has caused an examination of many antient edifices, by which various beauties have been discovered, that were before unknown.

Even the literary rivalry of contending nations, has been followed by powerful effects. In short, though controversy be for the most part, a pit to be avoided by the ingenious, yet it has occasionally proved the shaft to a mine of knowledge, that otherwise would have remained unopened. The most learned men are not the most forward to instruct the public at the expense of their ease or pleasure; but when stimulated by considerations sufficiently imperative to rouse them from their sedentary habits, to direct their researches, to banish languor and indifference, ages in succession have felt the benefit. Such a view of the subject would surely be no less entertaining than the volumes now before us; it would furnish opportunity for unmingled approbation, and become a monument to the real honour and reputation of literature, of men of letters, and what is still more gratifying, of the human species. While such are our wishes, we cannot do better than remind Mr. D'Israeli that we do *not* take leave of him, though we must here close our report on his Volumes.



*Apparitions*; on the Mystery of Ghosts, Hobgoblins, and Haunted Houses, developed, &c. By Joseph Taylor. 12mo. pp. 233. Price 5s. Lackington and Co. London. 1814.

If the writer had not in his preface assigned another origin to his book, we should certainly have considered it as originating in a perusal of Dr. Ferriar's work in elucidation of Spectral appearances\*. We may be mistaken; but the proofs of a long and well considered performance do not appear to us with undeniable evidence in Mr. Taylor's volume. We distinguish it principally because it furnishes a hint that may be improved into a valuable production.

An attempt to develop the mystery of Ghosts, &c. is laudable; and scarcely any effort of the pen could be more serviceable to the public in all its branches, learned or *unlearned*, than a clear and efficient performance of that nature. What proportion can be *proved* to have been contrivances, by subsequent evidence, the confessions of the guilty actors, or assistants, is more than we can presume to state, without deliberate enquiry; but, we think it would be found considerable. In the course of examination many facts would disclose themselves perfectly well calculated to banish superstitious terrors, to abate the magnifying powers of apprehension, credulity, and fancy:—in short, of every thing except *Conscience*; that copious source of spectres and *unrights*! that faithful monitor to the human heart!

The order of such a discourse seems to be, first explanations of those natural phenomena, which have been mistaken for spiritual appearances:—such as the accidental figure of frost on a tree, as Bloomfield notices, in his *Farmer's Boy*;

A grisly *Spectre*, cloth'd in silver grey,  
Around whose feet the waving shadows play,  
Stands in his path! He stops, and not a breath  
Heaves from his heart, that sinks almost to death.

..... yet well I know,  
An aged ash, with many a spreading bough,

.....  
Till slowly as his voiceless feet drew near,  
Its perfect lineaments at once appear;  
Its crown of shiv'ring ivy whispering peace,  
And its white bark that fronts the moon's pale face.

\* Compare *Panorams*, Vol. XIII. p. 758.

What spectres have not been seen in the forms assumed by clouds, in those of vapours floating a few feet above the earth, in the diluted light of lamps or candles! to say nothing of that really dangerous meteor the *Ignis fatuus*. Let the ghosts of nature, then, have the first place. Next follow those of art; and these have been numerous. Thousands have originated in favour or in hatred, in jealousy, or in villainy. Private meetings of lovers, have raised wide-spreading rumours of ghosts *in white*: illicit contrivances of smugglers, have terrified many an honest countryman, who had strayed too near their repositories of "*fair trade*." Now, these considerations assign one reason for the non-appearance of ghosts in populous cities; though we ourselves have seen the scooped-turnip ghost in a churchyard in the city; and have been held back by a friend, who observed a something, that proved to be only the reflection of a lighted lamp, on a pavement wetted by a slight shower. Then might be arranged ghosts, the contrivance of wit or wantonness, malice or depravity, removing them far enough from any thing supernatural; and lastly, well authenticated instances of real resuscitation; or of persons returning to life, after an apparent decrease. These cases are extremely rare, but they come within the verge of possibility; they therefore, form one class: the best authenticated instance we recollect, is the following, taken from the first volume of the *Causes Célèbres*.

#### REMARKABLE RESUSCITATION.

Two women in trade, who lived in the street St. Honoré in Paris, nearly equal in circumstances, both following the same profession, and united in the closest friendship, had each of them a child, much about the same age. These children were brought up together, and conceived a mutual attachment, which, ripening with years into a stronger and more lively sentiment, was approved by the parents on both sides. This young couple was on the point of being made happy, by a more solemn union, when a rich financier, conceiving a passion for the young maid, unfortunately crossed their inclinations by demanding her in marriage. The allurements of a more brilliant fortune seduced her father and mother, not-

withstanding their daughter's repugnance, to consent to the change. To their entreaties, however, she was obliged to yield, and sacrificed her affections by becoming the wife of the financier. Like a woman of virtue, she forbade her earlier lover the house. A fit of melancholy, the consequence of this violence done to her inclinations, by entering into an engagement of interest, brought on her a malady, which so far benumbed her faculties, that at length she was given over by the faculty, apparently died, and was accordingly laid out for burial.

Her former lover, who had once before beheld her in a similar situation, flattered himself that he might possibly again find her in a trance. This idea not only suspended his grief, but prompted him to bribe the grave digger, by whose aid he dug up the body in the night-time and conveyed it home. He then used every means in his power for recalling her to life, and was overjoyed on discovering that his endeavours were not ineffectual.

It is not easy to conceive the surprise of the young woman on her resuscitation, when she found herself in a strange house, and as it were, in the arms of her lover, who soon informed her of what had taken place on her account. She then comprehended the extent of her obligation to her deliverer; and love, more pathetic than all his persuasions to unite their destinies, determined her, on her recovery, to escape with him into England. This was effected, and they lived for some years in the closest union.

At the end of ten years, they conceived the natural wish of revisiting their own country, and at length returned to Paris, where they took no precaution whatever of concealing themselves, being persuaded that no suspicion would attach to their arrival. It happened however by chance, that the financier met his wife in one of the public walks. The sight of her made so strong an impression on him, that for some time he imagined it must be her apparition; and, being fully persuaded of her death, he could not for a long time efface that idea. However, he so contrived it as to join her; and, notwithstanding the language she made use of to impose upon him, he left her with the conviction that he was not deceived at finding her a living substance.

The singularity of this event gave more charms to the woman in the eyes of her former husband than she before possessed. He therefore acted with such address, that he discovered her abode, notwithstanding

all her precautions, and reclaimed her with all the regular formalities of justice.

It was in vain the lover maintained the right which his cares for his mistress gave him to the possession of her: that he represented her inevitable death, but for him; that his adversary divested himself of all his own rights, by causing her to be buried; that he ought even to be accused of homicide, for want of having taken proper precautions to assure himself of her death; and a thousand other ingenious reasons, which love suggested to him. But, finding that the judicial ear was unfavourable, and not thinking it expedient to wait the result of a definitive judgment, he fled with his mistress into a foreign country; where they passed the remainder of their days without further molestation.

What risques will not lovers run! What double claims had these to nuptial felicities! But at the same time, it must be acknowledged, that the trial at bar has reduced our numbers by one ghost the less. To what will not lovers have recourse, when the possibility of gratification presents itself, though seen through a long vista! Many instances might be quoted, from the days, or rather nights, of Leander and Hero, to those of the Prussian Domino, which is famous as an instance of a most hazardous experiment, resorted to in a case of desperation.

#### THE PRUSSIAN DOMINO, OR FATAL EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY.

An officer of rank in the service of the late King of Prussia, having lost an amiable wife whom he tenderly loved, became quite inconsolable. Deeply wounded with his affliction, his mind was so absorbed in melancholy, that the transient pleasures of life were no longer a delight to him; he retired from the court and the field, and at once secluded himself from all society.

Among the numerous friends who lamented his excessive sorrow, his monarch was not the last, who endeavoured to soothe his distracted mind with sympathetic tenderness. Indeed, his Majesty considered him not only as an agreeable companion, but a valuable friend; and was so much interested in his behalf, that he was determined, if possible, to divert his immoderate grief. But neither the promises of promotion, nor the threats of disgrace, could draw him from his retirement. At length, after many zealous efforts had proved ineffectual, a plan was suggested

by the King himself, which promised success. His Majesty resolved to give a masquerade, to which, by inviting Lindorff (for that was the officer's name), an opportunity might be again taken to entice him within that circle of gaiety, of which he was once the admiration. The invitation being accompanied with an affectionate and earnest solicitation from the King, Lindorff could not refuse accepting the offer; and on the evening appointed, he was once more seen in the rooms of splendour and festivity. On his entrance he met the King, who, after greeting him with great kindness, began to rally him upon his late weakness. Lindorff thanked his Majesty for the honour he did him, and, after a short reply, they for some time walked up and down the saloon together; when at length it was agreed to part, that each might amuse himself according to his own liking, with the different characters exhibited that evening. But the King's intention was solely to watch the movements of Lindorff; for with heartfelt regret he beheld, as they parted, the fixed melancholy that still brooded on his countenance: and, when he beheld him pass, with downcast eyes, the saloon, where the dance and music reigned with such irresistible sway, all hope of reclaiming the unhappy widower disappeared. For some time he was witness of his melancholy deportment, and was much affected to find that, where every face beamed a smile, the countenance of Lindorff alone was sad and dejected. The King, despairing of his project being successful, was about to quit the rooms, when he beheld Lindorff suddenly stop and speak to a lady in a black domino. Rejoiced at the circumstance, hope again revived, and he stayed his departure, to watch the event.

Lindorff, when he quitted the King, continued to walk up and down the rooms, nothing attracted his attention but the lady in the black domino, who, wherever he turned, always appeared before him. At first he imagined the character intended merely to amuse him, and that her strange deportment was instigated by his friends; but the unusual solemnity attending her appearance, after he had in vain desired her to desist, struck him with astonishment. He suddenly stopped, and demanded who she was? "I dare not tell you," answered the domino, in a deep and plaintive tone of voice. Lindorff started—his blood ran cold; it was exactly the voice of his deceased wife. "Who are you? for heaven's sake, tell me, or I die!" exclaimed Lindorff. "You will be more wretched than you are, if I tell you," replied the mysteri-

ous unknown; that doubly excited his curiosity: "Tell me," said he, "I conjure you; for I cannot be more wretched than I now am. Tell me all, and do not leave me in this state of inquietude." "Know then," answered the domino, "I am your wife." Lindorff started—every nerve was wrung with anguish. "Impossible!" said he in a fright, "it cannot be; yet the voice appears the same." Here his tongue faltering, he ceased to speak. When he had somewhat recovered his recollection, he ejaculated, "In the name of God! do tell me who you are? Is it a trick, or do I dream?" "Neither," replied the unknown; and continued, in the same tone of voice, to describe several particulars relative to his family, and in what manner many things were placed in the drawers belonging to his deceased wife, which none but himself and the departed knew of. At length he was convinced the figure before him must be the apparition of his wife; and in the voice of anguish and despair, requested she would unmask and let him see her face. That the figure refused to do, saying, that would be a sight he could not bear. "I can bear any thing," he replied, "but the pain your denial creates. I entreat you, let me see your face; do not refuse me!" Again she denied him, till at last, by repeated entreaties, and his promises not to be alarmed, she consented to unmask, and desired him to follow her into an anti-room; solemnly charging him not to give way to his feelings. They then proceeded to the adjoining room.

The King who was an eye-witness of the deep conversation they were engaged in, beheld, with rapture, their entrance into the anti-chamber, and saw the door closed. "He is certainly restored," said the monarch, to his confidential attendant; "Lindorff is most assuredly saved; he has made an appointment with some pretty woman, and has just retired to enjoy a private conversation. In her endearments he will, I hope, forget his sorrows. So we may now partake of the festivities of the evening." Saying which, he immediately joined the motley group with great cheerfulness.

Lindorff felt his blood chill, as the door of the anti-chamber closed, but, the warmth of affection returning, he no sooner entered, than he claimed the dreadful promise. Again, in the most solemn manner, she advised him not to urge that which might tend to his misery, as she was certain he had not sufficient fortitude to endure a sight of her. With horror he heard the remonstrance; and the solemnity of her deportment only inspired his eager curi-

oaity the more. At length, after many strict injunctions, she lifted up the mask, when the astonished Lindorff beheld the most horrid spectacle of a skeleton head. "Oh, God!" he exclaimed, and, groaning, fell senseless on the floor. In vain the mysterious domino attempted to recover him. Sorrow had for a long time preyed upon his existence, and terror had now for ever quieted the unhappy Lindorff. He breathed no more; he was a lifeless corpse. Instantly the domino quitted the room, and retired from the masquerade.

The King had just returned to his post of observation, and saw the domino depart. In vain he waited for Lindorff to follow; an hour expired, and no Lindorff appeared. This raised the curiosity of the monarch. The door was left partly open, and he resolved to enter; when, to his great surprise and sorrow, he beheld Lindorff stretched on the floor, a corpse. He instantly alarmed the company; but the mystery of his death in vain they attempted to develop. No marks of violence appeared on his body, which was the more astonishing; and, to add to the mystery, the masqued lady was not to be found in any of the rooms. Messengers were then dispatched, and advertisements distributed all over the city of Berlin, offering large rewards for her apprehension; but no further information could be gained, than that deposited by two chairmen, who affirmed, they brought the domino to the rooms; their account only added to the mystery.

Their declaration was as follows—"Having received a letter, enjoining secrecy, and desiring them to attend in the dusk of the evening at a certain church porch, to carry a lady to the masquerade; they, thinking it was some person who intended to play the character of a hobgoblin or sprite, did not hesitate, and made no farther inquiry, but proceeded, at the hour appointed, to the place mentioned, where they found a person waiting in a black domino, just as the advertisement described. On their arrival, without speaking a word, the domino placed the money for hire in their hands, and instantly entered the chair, which they immediately conveyed to the masquerade. On their arrival, without uttering a word, she darted from them into the crowd, and they saw no more of her until twelve o'clock, when, on passing the door, they discovered the domino again seated in the chair. They were much surprised at such strange conduct; but, without reflecting on the event, they conveyed her back again, as was agreed, to the same church porch, where they received a further gratuity, and departed." Such was

the disposition of the two chairmen, at once mysterious and incomprehensible. This intelligence still more astonished the King, who, in vain used every method to make further discovery in this extraordinary and unhappy affair.

Several years elapsed without any thing occurring that could lead to a development of this dreadful catastrophe. All search after the lady was now given up, and nothing but the remembrance of the unhappy affair remained. At length the hour arrived, when this mystery was explained.

A lady, then at the point of death, requested to see some confidential friend of the King; which request was immediately complied with; to whom she made the following confession. In accents scarcely audible, she told them, she was the person who appeared in the black domino, in so mysterious a manner, to Lindorff, and which unhappily caused his death. That revenge for neglected love instigated her to play the part she did; but that she had no idea the consequence would have been so fatal: her intention being merely to assume the appearance of his deceased wife, in order that she might upbraid him, and gratify her revenge for having broke his vow in marrying her sister instead of herself; and also that she might effectually persuade him to desist from his melancholy intentions of remaining a widower, and prevail on him to marry her,—for although he refused her request personally, yet she imagined the scheme must be successful, when played off under the appearance of a spirit of his deceased wife; and to deceive his imagination she had endeavoured to personify her, for which purpose she had procured the head of a skeleton, and assumed that character which had proved the death of the man she so ardently loved, and the source of endless misery to herself. She then related the conversation that had passed between them on the fatal evening, and fully described the whole particulars of that mysterious affair: she likewise acknowledged she endeavoured to imitate the voice of his deceased wife; and declared her intention in having the chair brought to the church porch was to render the proceeding the more mysterious and incomprehensible in case of a scrutiny. On concluding this melancholy tale, she fetched a deep sigh, and instantly expired.

Now, while this horrible story furnishes a caution of the most impressive kind against indulging the reveries of jealousy, let it also furnish another against the diabolical wickedness of "playing at ghosts." We have known



young persons terrified into insanity by such means; and the strongest nerves put to a trial they could scarcely, if at all, support. This story, by its explanation, deprives us of another ghost; and we are persuaded that could we trace the major part of those which appear to be well authenticated, they would issue in contrivance and imposture.

Mr. Taylor has seldom quoted his authorities: yet without satisfactory testimony we shall not rest assured that in the royal vault in Westminster Abbey, the earth is left as a floor, into which the hero of an adventure could *thrust his knife*: the story tells better—as we have heard it told, of a man's *cutting a turf under a gibbet*. Neither has he been sufficiently cautious in his dates: “The following curious affair happened a few years since at Paris,”—We remember to have read the particulars more than forty years ago. The story of Professor Junker and the executed criminal who had resuscitated in his dissecting room, should have been accompanied by that of Ann Green who was executed at Oxford; and returning to her senses before any person examined the room where her corpse was laid, she addressed the keeper, when he entered, in truly remarkable words, to this effect: “Sir, I suppose you are come to torment me, but YOU KNOW I WAS INNOCENT OF THE CRIME FOR WHICH I SUFFERED; and therefore your sentence will be different from that of the judge and jury in the realms above.” What a sovereign appeal to the heart! what a claim on compassion and humanity!

*Observations on the late Treaty of Peace with France*; so far as it relates to the Slave Trade, 8vo. pp. 23. Butterworth, London. 1814.

That we wish the *entire* Abolition of the Slave Trade, is well known. But, it does not follow, that we consider the non-abolition of this Trade on the part of France, at present, as a legitimate cause for war continued, or war renewed. Our countrymen have so long enjoyed the advantages of mutual instruction and extensive communication of light and

knowledge, that they know not how to make due allowances for that state of depravity and total darkness—blindness rather, which has been forced on their neighbours the French. Every one of our friends who returns from that country, confirms the opinion, that many years must elapse, before the *people* will be raised to their proper level as men. Most heartily therefore do we wish, that instruction, explanation, knowledge, were diffused among them, on this particular subject, as on all others. Let such *tractates* as suit the purpose, by elucidating the matter, and exposing the crime, be circulated extensively: good sense actuated by example will perform the rest.

While such are our wishes, we cannot but mention, as one fit for the purpose, a tract of seven pages printed in London, entitled, *Appel aux Souverains réunis à Paris, pour en obtenir l'abolition de la Traite des Negres*.

The French have not the smallest conception of the benevolent plans now in operation in our island; but this ignorance is their misfortune, not their crime. To endeavour to remove it would be a much happier occupation, than circulating complaints and grumbings, directed, where they may, or may not, be deserved.

*A Letter to Lord Liverpool, on the Political and Commercial Importance of Africa, to Great Britain, stating the fact of a Trade in Christian Slaves being carried on in that country, and the propriety and efficiency of our interference for putting a stop to the same*; 8vo. pp. 38. Birmingham, the author: Asperne, London. 1814.

We have inserted the whole of this long title, because we would not appear to disparage the subject; but whether in our judgment the time be come for stationing a military force on the island of Valentia, in the Red Sea, and expending a sum “not greatly, if at all, exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, on the *necessary works*,” and fortifications, is a secret we reserve in our own



power. The author says much in support of—but nothing in opposition to—his proposal:—*Ergo*, he is no practical politician. He strongly urges the claims of the *Christian* slaves sold from Abyssinia to the Mahometans, on the interference of Britain;—a *duty* says he, “obviously incumbent on us.” He gives *comparisons* of the routes followed in Africa, but certainly has never taken any one himself. He speculates on the probable commerce of the country, but not from documents affording official data. His estimate is that we might obtain,

Of Gum Arabic, value	£642,750
Incense for Catholics	482,062
Gum Myrrh	172,428
Gold dust, ivory, drugs, &c.	500,000
Coffee, from Arabia	400,000

“We cannot err,” says our author, in estimating the value of exports from Africa, of the Indian and European returns for such exports at *one million sterling*: but, under his favour, this assurance of security from error, does not raise our confidence to a height that supersedes the necessity of soliciting further information from merchants who now trade to Arabia, and along the Red Sea. When they have dispelled our doubts, we shall have no objection to insist on the Abyssinians keeping their christian slaves at home.

\* \* For Sir Home Popham's opinion on the Trade to the Red Sea, &c. addressed to the Marquis Wellesley. consult our second volume page 993.

Light shining out of darkness; a Sermon on the Day of Public Thanksgiving, for the restoration of Peace, &c. By Rev. T. Scott. price 1s. 3d. Seeley, London. 1814.

We have no reason to doubt the simple tale told by the author in his preface:—that he was at first extremely dejected on account of the article respecting the Slave Trade in the Treaty of Peace; but afterwards found cause to cheer up his spirits. It has been the case with thousands. For this reason, though Mr. Scott in the former part of

his discourse, enforces many truths, *national* truths, yet we shall pass them by, to come at once to what he says on the Slave Trade, in which he speaks the very sentiments, and uses nearly the language of the Panorama board.

We have constantly supported the proposition that what is done *by an act of power*, only, in public affairs, is usually ill done. Conviction should be the root from which proceed public actions; and this implies discussion—not *all on one side*, as at certain public meetings; but *contra* as well as *pro*. The consequences of such conviction are likely to be permanent; and had the suppression of the Inquisition in Spain, instead of being an act of power, solely, been accompanied by explanations and statements, addressed to the people, for their conviction (say, a *million of penny pamphlets*; put in a course of distribution) those arguments would have taken root in the national mind, and ten thousand popish Nuncios, or saintly Dominicans could never have re-established that edifice, destroyed by better knowledge.

But, not to push this principle further, we return to Mr. Scott, who finds reason “to elicit additional matter for thankfulness, from the very event which he regrets.” He observes; first, the Slave Trade is no longer a *national sin* of Britain. 2. The eyes of the British nation, though long closed against its enormity, were opened at last.—“Had the slave trade been abolished at an earlier period; the information and conviction would have been less complete.” Very true.

The degree of ignorance, I mean of the bulk of the population, in France, at this day, on subjects of this nature, is far greater than it was in England forty years ago; especially, as the people are far less acquainted with that standard of human obligation and duty, *The Law of God*, in general; the command, *Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself*, in particular—and all those precepts concerning our conduct to our fellow-creatures of every nation or complexion, which are found in the sacred Scriptures; whence all our most conclusive arguments against the slave-trade are deduced.—Even, as to matters of fact, the ignorance, in which the late Ruler of

France contrived to shut up the public mind, may be judged of by one well-attested circumstance.—‘The well-appointed armies amounting to 50,000 men, which Buonaparte sent thither’ (to St. Domingo,) ‘were in a short time so much reduced by the insalubrity of the climate, and the harassing warfare of the Blacks, as to be under the necessity of retiring within the lines of Cape Francois, where they must have fallen victims to the rage of their assailants, had they not been rescued from the horrors of an assault by the intervention of an English squadron.’—‘So profoundly ignorant, however, are the people of France at this moment of the past history of this colony, that they believe that the failure to reduce St. Domingo, in 1802, was caused, not by the deadly nature of the climate, or by the valour and military skill of the Negroes, but by the rupture of the peace of Amiens; although it is notorious that, but for the timely interference of an English squadron, probably not one Frenchman would have returned to tell the scenes he had witnessed. It was the policy of the French government at that time to throw the odium of their failure on the English, and in this they succeeded.’—Christ. Observer, June 1814.

In this state of ignorance and mistake, in France, respecting every part of the subject, had our plenipotentiaries firmly insisted on the abolition of the slave trade, and the continuance of the present system of Britain respecting the West India Islands, as the peremptory condition of restoring those islands, and the forts on the coast of Africa; no doubt the trade would have been abolished *by law*: for France would rather have received them on this condition, than not at all; or than continue the war on this account *alone*. But France and Europe would have been very little *enlightened* on the subject; discontent and opposition would have been manifested by the people of France, especially by all concerned or purposing to engage in the West India trade; and various plans would have been adopted of evading the law, or of procuring its alteration, or repeal.—It appears to me, that no restriction, opposing the imagined interests and prejudices of large collective bodies, is ever likely to be stable, except when effectual methods used for informing the mind, and convincing the judgment, have made way for them. The Inquisition was abolished in Spain; but the bulk of the Spaniards were not enlightened on the grounds and reasons of that abolition: and, therefore, it is speed-

ily re-established; not only by the authority of the monarch, at the instance of the priests, but also at the desire of a large proportion of the people!

The same train of reasoning supports us against the gloomy apprehensions of some of our friends on the restoration of Popery to splendor and power. It may flash for a while; but the energy of knowledge is in activity. All Europe is stretching out the arms for instruction; a taste for reading is prevalent; ignorance is hooted at.—Can the errors of Popery long resist the conviction of the better instructed nations?—we answer, No. Even the French, though at present the most ignorant people in Europe, may ere long bear a different character. We discern a spark, latent, it is true, and hidden by accumulated ashes, from the eye of all, with few exceptions; but what, if this should re-ignite, and glow with a lustre more brilliant and much more steady than that of the churches formerly known under the name of *Hugonots*?

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*The Flowers of Wit*, or a choice collection of Bon Mots, both ancient and modern; with Biographical and Critical remarks. By the Rev. H. Kett. 2 Vols. 12 mo. price 14s. Lackington and Co. London, 1814.

A neatly printed jest book, containing nothing exceptionable; and in this, it differs from most of the kind, which are set before the public for their amusement. This is, however, but a small merit in a compiler of Mr. Kett's character: we may therefore add, that it comprizes a variety, ancient and modern, legitimate and illegitimate, wit and witticism, intermingled. Mr. K. has endeavoured to “authenticate as many bon mots as possible, by referring them to their original speakers.” The task is difficult; especially as many *modern* bon mots are confessedly derived from the ancients, and some from the orientals.

The attempt to fix the authors of these articles, is principally confined to

the first part: the labour of rendering this deserving of confidence would be very great, and it demands a most extensive knowledge of literature. The second part contains anonymous bon mots. An Appendix concludes the whole.

The History of *Punning* might have been made a better thing. Scarcely any history can be traced from deeper antiquity. The Heathen Oracles were certainly adepts in the art of Punning: the classic historians furnish puns; Samson, the Hebrew champion, formed his famous riddle on a pun, (the word *strong*, signifying muscular power, and offensive smell)—and if equivocation be a part of punning, as some suppose, it may be traced to centuries before Samson.

While, therefore, there is not that attempt at originality of which the compiler is capable, in this work, it may nevertheless, lay a foundation for a more complete performance. We do not altogether agree with Mr. K. in the character he has drawn of the ancients, and their apothegms; because it seems likely that only those have been preserved to present times which were deemed peculiarly interesting, while the less striking have been suffered to perish. Should the ladies desire to penetrate the meaning of the Latin *puns*, has the writer a sufficient excuse at hand for his inattention to their gratification—and that of the beauxir?

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*A Manual of Latin Grammar*; intended to combine the ancient plan of Grammatical Institution with the advantages of Modern Improvements, &c. by John Pye Smith, D.D. 12mo. pp. 104. Gale and Co. London. 18 14.

Times are changed, greatly and most advantageously for the public, since the Sovereign, by his prerogative, dictated Theology to the Nation, and Latin to the Schools. We now fear little the crime of being caught with a bible in hand, or of studying other grammars than that of old Lily, which was enjoined to be "*only, and every where taught,*

for the use of learners." What would Henry VIII. say, could he witness the efforts now making in direct opposition to his tyrannic injunctions? What, to the rudiments of Latin, taught by school-mistresses to youth under their care, as well in *preparatory schools*, (a fashion which seems to be gaining ground) as by wives of schoolmasters, rendering this assistance to their husbands? Should ignorance again overspread this land—God forbid! what belief would be given to the accounts of history, which stated, that in the nineteenth century, not only was it customary for diligent young men to redeem from sleep many hours in which to acquire knowledge, but even the women were sufficiently learned to teach the languages—Latin, French, &c. May such an argument to excite emulation never be needed—or if needed, may it never fail of success!

We have read the Preface with attention and pleasure, as it directs the inquisitive student to sources, whence he may derive further instruction; and this will suit many, no doubt; while others will find something like envy rising of those who are sufficiently favourites of fortune to obtain such literary treasures. There is, certainly, danger in the present day, that in the midst of superabundance we should be poor. The variety of books, with their references to each other, offers a severe trial to many a hard student.

The work itself we shall commend in few words as the effort of no ordinary mind, learning, and perseverance: the writer does not tread in a beaten track; but, very laudably, pursues his own way to reach the end he proposes—the furtherance of that diligence, which inclines to acquire knowledge. In short, we distinguish his performance as no trifling accession to our assistances in behalf of general learning.

Besides this school volume, D. S. has printed on open sheets Synoptic Tables of Latin Grammar, with some variations, as notes, &c. are the same as the latter divisions of the Manual. They will be found useful as closet companions, by those who have occasion to *renew* their acquaintance with the rules and peculiarities of the Latin tongue.

*Considerations sur Genève, &c. Considerations on Geneva, on her connections with England and the Protestant States; with a Discourse pronounced at Geneva on the Philosophy of History. By J. C. L. Simonde de Sismondi. 8vo. pp. 47. Murray, London. 1814.*

That a citizen of Geneva should take advantage of recent events, and endeavour to derive advantage to his countrymen from them, is not to be wondered at. But, whether the favourable light in which natural patriotism induces this writer to view the city of Geneva be accurate, and whether Geneva fully justifies the character he has given of it, are particulars in which foreigners will not instantly agree with M. Sismondi.

He would fain persuade us, that Geneva is in some sort an English town on the Continent—an advanced post for the political principles and religious light of English education and manners, in their extension over the human race. “There is, therefore,” says he, “a truly political importance for England, in maintaining in independence and freedom a city in the centre of the Continent in which the feelings are English, though French be the language written and spoken... No-where is the English language more generally cultivated, no-where are the manners of Old England greater matters of emulation and honour.” If Geneva were a sea-port town, this might merit greater attention; but a city surrounded by other sovereignties, and having no mean of direct access, is not precisely the spot on which at first sight we should fix an advanced post for “Old England.” We have a proper respect for a city once the seat of the Reformation, of late years the seat of industry, and always the seat of pleasure, from its situation and connections. We would not have it unhappy or oppressed; but, having seen its weakness, it will do well to accept protection and augment strength nearer home. We consider the tenor of this pamphlet as one proof of the respect with which Britain is looked up to, abroad: and could

be glad that the representations of the advocate in favour of his principals, should be completely vindicated by the city of Geneva.

*A Treatise on Natural and Practical Agriculture. By W. Greaves, Agriculturist, of Sheffield. 8vo. pp. 68. price 12s. Bumpus, London, 1814.*

Is Sheffield the place for Agricultural experiments? we have always thought it famous for cutlery, and other sharp articles. Our author too, a razor maker by profession, is a sharp blade; and well is it for us that we closely examined both sides of his cover;—on one of which he “particularly requests that no purchaser will lend this book (it was then—price to non-subscribers 1l. 11s. 6d.) or inform any other person, except his own family, of the contents, but to try the maxims laid down, and then insert a paragraph in some public newspaper, to say how they have answered.”—A neat thought; and worthy of a Sheffield Agriculturist. As to the merit of the book, we question if the novelty it boasts of be real, or if the practice recommended—to sprinkle the seeds of corn, &c. on the earth, be worthy of general adoption, though it may answer in some cases. Nevertheless, the writer’s explanations may serve the purpose of cautions against burying too deeply in the earth either seeds or plants. Either Mr. G. is no botanist, or we have perused his work while under a confusion of ideas; for we confess that parts of it have not been well understood by us; and yet there are practical hints in it not undeserving of notice. To prevent hay from firing, our author advises to put between every load of hay, supposed to be a little too damp, “a quantity of dry oat straw, or any other straw, and the superfluous moisture of the hay” says he, “will go into the dry straw, and make it almost as good as hay itself.”—This he thinks is *new*: he thinks too it is advice peculiarly his own, when a stack is heating, “to take it to pieces, and let it cool;—then make it up into a new stack.” Surely, he was right in desiring that his purchasers should keep his book to themselves,—and not lend it to others.

*A Letter to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews: containing Strictures on the Letter of a Jewish Correspondent. By the Author of Remarks on David Levi, &c. 8vo. pp. 31. Gale and Co. London, 1814.*

Every thing connected with the extension of Christianity possesses some importance; and though we doubt whether the Jewish people among us will consider this pamphlet with much earnestness, yet it may contribute to the general mass of good done by those laudable exertions of which it is a part. The present state of the Jewish nation demands, or we are mistaken, a peculiar kind of management. It is not enough to puzzle them with Christian arguments, or propositions allowed by Christians to possess inherent authority. They should be convinced on Jewish arguments, or on propositions common to human nature. The desolation of Jerusalem is not, cannot be, denied: what occasioned it? To talk of the sin of the golden calf, visited on generations so many centuries afterward, and so many centuries too after the Babylonish captivity, is repugnant to the leading ideas of the human mind: it cannot be reconciled to the fixed and inflexible principles of moral equity. Facts which are incontrovertible by sophistry should be pressed on this people, should be brought under their reflection, again and again, till their truth and consequences appear. Arguments will do little good, mere arguments; but there are evidences sufficient, affording positive proofs; and these are preserved for our use by a merciful Providence. It will be remembered also, that reference to historical demonstration still existing, would be no weak support to the conviction of enquirers; neither would it injure the faith of the most established Christian; which is more than can be said for certain arguments, logical, or philological, as they are treated by some very well-meading and pious writers.

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### ANCIENT ENGLISH LITERATURE REPRINTED.

Speedily will be published, elegantly printed in 8vo. price 18s. in boards, a new edition, with some additions never before published, of *The English Works of Roger Ascham*, preceptor to Queen Elizabeth: containing, 1. Report and discourse of the Affairs and State of Germany, and the Emperor Charles his Court. 2. *Toxophilus*, or the School of Shooting, with the original dedication to King Henry VIII. 3. *The Schoolmaster*. 4. Dedication to Queen Elizabeth of (a work which he appears to have meditated, but never published) the *Lives of Saul and David*; now first printed from the original MS. in the Publisher's possession. 5. *Familiar Letters*. To which will be prefixed the *Life of the Author* by Dr. Johnson, with Notes by Dr. Campbell, &c. The impression will be strictly limited to 250 copies. Gentlemen desirous of possessing this edition will have the goodness to transmit their names to the publishers. The price of such copies as remain unsold after the publication will be advanced.

Also at press:—

*The Noble Hystories of Kynge Arthur and of certeyn of his Knyghtes*. A reprint of the *Morte D'Arthur*. The text of this edition will be a faithful transcript from the *Wynkyn de Worde* Edition, in the possession of Earl Spencer, with an Introduction and Notes, tending to elucidate the history and bibliography of the work; as well as the fictions of the round table chivalry in general. By John Louis Goldsmid. The impression will be strictly limited to 250 on post 4to, and 50 large paper; and as a considerable portion of the impression is already subscribed for, it is requested that those who wish to obtain copies will favour the publisher with their names as early as possible. When it is considered that the first two editions of this book are totally unattainable, that the third printed by Copland, and the fourth by East, may be classed among the scarcest productions of British typography, and that even the wretched and mutilated quarto of 1634 is of rare occurrence and considerable pecuniary value, the editor feels confident that the present re-



publication will be received as a desideratum by the admirers of our ancient English literature.

The Poems of Thomas Stanley, Esq. Reprinted from the original edition, which is now exceedingly rare. Only 150 printed in foolscap 8vo. to correspond with Raleigh's poems. Also, Translations from Anacreon, Bion, Moschus, &c. By the same author, from the edition of 1651.

The Poetical Exercises at Vacant Hours of James the Sixth, king of Scotland. Edited by R. P. Gillies, Esq. To be printed in small quarto, and the number to be limited to 150, of which 130 are already subscribed for.

The following works of George Withers, each printed in a duodecimo volume:—

1. *Fidelia*. Reprinted from the edition of 1633.
2. *Faire Virtue, the Mistress of Philarete*. Reprinted from the edition of 1633.
3. *Abuses stript and whipt. (Satires)*.
4. *Hymns and Songs of the Church*.
5. *The Psalms of David*.

Prefaces will be given to each of these publications; and the impression limited to 100 copies.

Arthur of Little Britain, by Lord Berners. The subscribers for the reprint of this curious work (of which only 200 were printed, viz. 175 on post quarto, and 25 on royal) with the plates illuminated, are informed, that their copies will be delivered according to the order of subscription, as fast as they are received from the colourers. The extreme care and peculiar talent which the execution of them requires, and the difficulty of finding artists competent to the task, are the causes which have occasioned, and will occasion, a greater delay in the delivery than the publishers had at all calculated upon. The subscription price of the small paper illuminated copies is eight guineas in extra boards.

#### ANTIQUITIES.

On the 1st of September will be published, No. 40 of the *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*, completing the fourth and last volume of that work.

No. 2 of the *Cathedral Antiquities*, forming a continuation of the above work, will be published on the same day.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

In the press, *Critical and Biographical Notices of the British Poets*, with occasional Selections from their Works. By Thomas Campbell, Esq. author of the *Pleasures of Hope*. 4 vols. 8vo.

#### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Shortly will be published a Translation of *Velleius Paterculus*,

In the press, *Æschyli Persæ. Ad fidem Manuscriptorum emendavit, notas et glossarium adjecit Carolus Jacobus Blomfield, A.M. Collegii S.S. Trinitatis apud Cantabrigienses nuper Socius*. 8vo.

#### DRAMA.

In the press, the Works of Ben Jonson, Complete; carefully collated with the earliest Editions, and corrected; illustrated with Notes, critical and explanatory. By William Gifford, Esq. Handsomely printed by Bulmer, in ten vols. 8vo.

At press, *Old English Plays*. Volume the second.

#### FINE ARTS.

In the press, *Picturesque Representations of the Dress and Manners of Russia, Austria, China, England, and Turkey*. Illustrated by two hundred and seventy-four engravings, coloured from the original Drawings, with interesting Descriptions of each. Handsomely printed in 5 vols. royal 8vo.

A complete Set of Plates, illustrative of Lord Byron's Works, is in great forwardness, to be engraved by Heath from the original Designs of Stothard.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

In the press, *The East Indian Gazetteer*, containing concise Accounts, alphabetically arranged, of the Empires, Kingdoms, Principalities, Provinces, Districts, Cities, Towns, Ports, Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, &c. Together with Sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Institutions, Commerce, Religion, &c. &c. of the various Inhabitants of the Regions comprehended under the general name of East Indies. In 1 large vol. 8vo.

#### HISTORY.

The Rev. Wm. Anderson has in the press, a Sketch of the History of the House of Romanoff, the reigning Family of Russia, with a brief account of the present state of that empire.

In the press, *The History of Persia*, from the most early Ages to the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, with an Account of the present State of that Kingdom, and Remarks on the Religion, Government, Sciences, Manners, and Usages of its Ancient and Modern Inhabitants. By Sir John Malcolm, Knight of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, late Envoy Extraordinary from the Supreme Government of India to the Court of Persia. In 2 vols. 4to. illustrated with 20 Engravings, by Heath, from original drawings. The author of this work has been upon three missions to Persia, and has had the chief conduct of the intercourse between that nation and the English government in India, for thirteen years; during the whole of which period his attention has been directed to the object of rendering the present work complete in all its parts.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

A very complete Digest of the Custom Laws, compiled by N. Jickling, Esq. Barrister at Law, for the use of the Lords of the Treasury, in one very large volume, royal 4to. is in the press. It will occupy above a thousand closely printed pages, and will be published towards the close of the year.

## MATHEMATICS.

Course of Instruction in Practical Geometry and the Principles of Plan Drawing; originally composed for the use of the royal engineer department. By C. W. Pasley, Capt. R. E. 8vo. 15s. The second volume of this work, containing Elementary Fortifications, is in the Press.

## MISCELLANIES.

A lady has in the press, a work on the Theology and Mythology of the Heathens, in a duodecimo volume, with several plates.

A short Excursion in France, 1814, will be ready in a few days. It contains engravings of the Venus de Medicis and Apollo Belvidere, which have been pronounced by Mr. West, President of the Royal Academy, and Mr. Fuseli, Professor of Painting, faultless copies.

## NAUTICAL AFFAIRS.

In the press, A Marine Dictionary, or a copious explanation of technical terms and phrases employed in the construction, equipment, furniture, machinery, movements, and military operations of Ships; interspersed with such parts of astronomy as will be found useful to practical navigators. The whole illustrated with a variety of modern designs of shipping, together with separate views of their masts, sails, yards, and rigging. To which will be annexed a vocabulary of the French sea terms and phrases, collected from the works of the most celebrated French writers. Originally compiled by William Falconer. New edition, corrected, improved, and much enlarged. By William Burney, LL.D. Master of the Naval Academy, Gosport. 4to.

## NOVELS.

Mrs. Hanway, Author of *Ellinor*, &c. has in the press, *Christabella*, the Maid of Rouen, a story founded on fact.

Baron Daidorf has nearly ready for publication, in four volumes, *Castle de Courcy*, or the Vicissitudes of Revolutionary Commotion.

## POETRY.

At press, in a large volume, crown 8vo. *The Poetical Register*, for 1810-1811, being the 8th volume of the work. This volume includes more than three hundred original and fugitive Poems, nearly one-half of which are original, and above two hundred criti-

cisms upon poetical and dramatic productions, published during 1810 and 1811.

Mr. John D'Alton, of Dublin, will soon publish, in a quarto volume, *Dermid*, or Erin in the days of Boru, a romance in twelve cantos.

*The Exile*, a Russian poem, written in England, and translated from the original MS. of the author, who fell in the battle before Dresden, will soon appear.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the press, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. By Adam Smith, LL.D. A new edition, with notes, and an additional volume, containing observations on the subjects treated of in the text of Dr. Smith. By David Buchanan. 4 vols. 8vo.

## THEOLOGY.

Sermons selected from the manuscripts of the late Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney, are printing in an octavo volume.

The *Codex Alexandrinus* is about to be printed in fac-simile, by order of the House of Commons, at the public expense.

The Rev. James Kidd, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Mareschal College, Aberdeen, has nearly ready for the press, a work on the Trinity; the plan entirely new.

A new edition of a *Defence of the Reformation*, by the Rev. John Claude, edited by Mr. John Townsend of Bermondsey, is expected to appear next month, in two octavo volumes.

An edition of Bp. Beveridge's *Sermons* is printing in octavo, and intended to be published in monthly volumes.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

Mr. Nichols's *History of Leicestershire* will, in a few months, receive an appropriate completion, by elaborate Indexes compiled under his inspection.

The Rev. William Bingley, already distinguished by his literary labours, has undertaken the *History of Hampshire*, and is pursuing it with assiduity.

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

M. Vivant Denon's *Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt*, were reprinted in England, by M. Peltier, when they first appeared, in two volumes, royal quarto, with an Atlas, containing one hundred and ten folio plates. This edition has hitherto remained unknown, owing to circumstances connected with the proprietor's affairs. But as Dr. Clarke's recently published volume of *Travels into the districts which formed the field of the artist's labours*, has directed public attention to those regions, the edition of M. Peltier will be enquired for, as an admirable companion

to that work. The fine edition, six guineas, the common, four guineas, boards.

In the press, *The Original Journal of the Second Journey of Mr. Mungo Park into the Interior of Africa*, in the year 1805. Transmitted by him to the Colonial Secretary of State. Together with the authentic and interesting particulars, subsequently received of Mr. Park's melancholy death. To which is prefixed, a biographical memoir of Mr. Park, from documents communicated by his family. 4to. and 8vo.

In a few days will be published, handsomely printed in 4to. by Bulmer, on superfine royal paper, dedicated by permission to his R. H. the Prince Regent, *An Account of a Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels in the Interior of that Country, executed under the Orders of the British Government, in the years 1809 and 1810; in which will be included an Account of the Portuguese Settlements on the Eastern Coast of Africa, visited in the course of the voyage; a concise summary of late occurrences in Arabia Felix; and some particulars respecting the Aboriginal African Tribes, extending from Mozambique to the borders of Egypt, together with Vocabularies of their respective languages.* By Henry Salt, Esq. F.R.S. &c. This work will be illustrated with a large sheet map of Abyssinia, and several charts laid down from original surveys and observations by the Author; together with twenty-seven engravings and etchings, executed by Charles Heath, Esq. from drawings taken on the spot.—A few copies will be printed on imperial paper, with first impressions of the plates.

#### FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*China.*—The proficiency of Mr. Morrison in the Chinese language, as well as the great diligence he must have used to acquire it, may be judged of, in some measure, from the Works announced to the public in the following notice, which has appeared in several publications in India:—

"It is understood from good authority that the Rev. Robert Morrison, Protestant Missionary at Canton, and who has for a few years acted as Chinese Translator to the Honourable East India Company's factory there, has now ready for the press, *A Chinese Grammar*; to which is added, a volume of *Dialogues, Chinese and English.*

Mr. Morrison has also, in a course of preparation for the press, *A Dictionary of the Chinese Language*, in three parts.

Part 1. contains the Chinese and English, arranged according to the Chinese Keys; founded on the Imperial Dictionary of Kang-he.

2. Has the Chinese arranged alphabetically, with a short definition in English.

3. Is English and Chinese.

These will form three or four folio volumes.

The *Grammar and Dialogues* have the pronunciation of the Chinese characters in the Mauderian dialect, according to the powers of the Roman alphabet in the English language. They have also both a free and a verbal rendering of each phrase, sentence, and example, employed in illustration.

To the *Grammar* is added a chapter on the dialect of Canton.

The *Dictionary* proceeds on the same plan with respect to pronunciation and definition; and if the life and health of Mr. Morrison be continued, the *Dictionary* will be completed at no distant period."

#### WORKS PUBLISHED.

##### ANTIQUITIES.

*Monumental effigies of Great Britain*; consisting of etchings from figures executed by the sculptor, and introduced into our cathedrals and churches as memorials for the dead; from the Norman conquest to the reign of Henry VIII. Drawn and etched by C. A. Stothard, Jun. No. 8, 11. 1s. Published every four months. To be completed in twelve numbers, imperial 4to.

##### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

*An Introduction to the study of Bibliography*; comprising a general view of the different subjects connected with Bibliography, as well as some account of the most celebrated public libraries, ancient and modern; and also a notice of the principal works on the knowledge of books; numerous specimens of early printing, together with fac-similes of the books of images, and the monograms or marks used by the first printers. Illustrated by numerous engravings on wood, &c. By Thomas Hartwell Horne. 2 vols. 3vo. 11. 8s.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

*An Historical and Critical Account of the Lives and Writings of James I. and Charles I. and of the Lives of Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. after the manner of Mr. Bayle.* From original writers and state papers. By William Harris. A new edition, with a life of the author, and a general index. In 5 vols. 8vo. 31.

##### ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

*Reliquiæ Sacræ: sive Auctorum fere jam perditorum secundi tertique sæculi fragmenta, quæ supersunt. Accedunt epistolæ Synodicæ et Canonice Nicæna concilio antiquiores. Ad codices MSS. recensuit, notisque illustravit, Martinus Josephus Routh, S. T. P. Collegii S. Magdalensæ Præses.* 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 10s.

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## Foreign Literary Gazette.

### INDIA.

The discourse of the Earl of Minto, Governor General of India, on occasion of distributing the premiums to the students of the College of Fort William, (Sept. 23, 1813.) affords information that marks the progress of literature and literary studies, in a very satisfactory manner. We avail ourselves of *Excerpta* from this paper, for the gratification as well as instruction of our readers.

His lordship, alluding to the institution of the East India College at Hertford, among other things, observes:

It results from the report of the Professors, that an introduction is afforded in England to four of the languages taught at the college in Calcutta,—to Persian, Hindoostanee, Bengalee, and Sanscrit.

The principal attention appears to have been given to Persian, of eighteen students comprized in the report, fifteen having attended the Persian class at Hertford.

The Bengalee language appears also to be an object of attention, fourteen out of eighteen having applied themselves to that study.

The Sanscrit can scarcely be deemed a living tongue, and so recently as in our own generation, was yet an impenetrable mystery. The clue, however, once seized by Mr. Hastings, who must be esteemed the discoverer of Sanscrit Philology to Europe, has passed into the diligent and enterprising hands of successive adventurers; the path is more and more beaten; fresh and successful inroads are made, not on the language alone, but on the treasures of science, philosophy, and literature, which it lately locked up from the world, but to which the doors are now thrown open. The access is still somewhat dark and arduous, but through the day that already begins to dawn, the prize is attainable to those whose ardour and constancy deserve to win it.

The number of those who prosecute the history of Sanscrit at the College of Fort William is small [five or six, only].

The preparatory studies at Hertford College do not produce any considerable or competent proficiency in the eastern languages; the elementary knowledge acquired there, operates however, sensibly, in accelerating the progress of those

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studies, and abridging the period necessary for a full qualification at the College of Fort William; but the institution of Hertford College cannot be expected ever to supercede the necessity of maturing and perfecting Oriental knowledge at the College of Fort William.

.....

LITERARY WORKS UNDERTAKEN, IN FORWARDNESS AT THE PRESS, OR PUBLISHED, BY BRITISH LITERATI, IN INDIA.

Dr. Lumsden, the Persian and Arabic Professor, made a proposal in the course of the year, to publish in succession, a series of the best writers on Mohammedan Law, and in pursuance of that design, has made considerable progress in preparing a corrected edition of the *Ashbaho Nuzair*; but the proposal has been withdrawn, in consequence of the considerable expence attending the undertaking. I understand, however, that the College Council has it in contemplation to recommend the usual subscription for a hundred copies of a few of the most valuable works on Mohammedan Law, to be printed and published under the superintendence of Dr. Lumsden, and the learned natives now attached to the College.

Captain Roebuck, the Assistant-Secretary and Examiner, is prepared to publish a new and augmented edition of Dr. Hunter's *Hindoostanee and English Dictionary*.

The Bengalee and Sanscrit Professor, Dr. Carey, has just finished the printing of a *Grammar of the Punjabee Language*, and has now in the press *Grammars of the Telinga and Carnatic Languages*. He is also writing *Grammars of the Kashmeera, the Pushto, Ballochee, and Orissa Languages*. In addition to these various and extensive labours, this pious Minister, and indefatigable Scholar, will complete in two years more, his *Bengalee Dictionary*, which I took occasion to announce in a former discourse.

A *Grammar of the Burmah Language* by his son, Felix Carey, who already treads in the devout and learned footsteps of his father, is also in the *Missionary Press of Serampore*.

Mr. Marshman and his young pupil, now become his associate, do not slacken in their pursuit of Chinese Grammar and learning, by which, indeed, the public is about to profit.

Mr. Marshman has composed a work under the title of *Clavis Sinica*, or key of the Chinese Language. It was at first intended

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only as an augmented edition of his Dissertation on the Chinese Language, formerly published with the first volume of the works of Confucius; but the matter extending as he proceeded, the books have assumed a new form and title. Of this work, the first part is already printed, and consists of two dissertations, the first on the Chinese Character, the second on the colloquial medium of the Chinese. The second part of the *Clavis* will be a Grammar of the Chinese Language. These two parts of the work will contain from four to five hundred quarto pages, and Mr. Marshman has it in contemplation to add as an appendix, a Vocabulary, containing the characters in the whole of Confucius, which he conceives will render it a complete key to the language.

The passages in Chinese Characters contained in these works, are printed from moveable metal types, which Mr. Marshman and his condutors, have had the merit of bringing by the most laudable ingenuity and perseverance to a state of perfection, perhaps not known before.

I profess a very sincere pleasure in bringing the literary merits of Mr. Marshman and the other different Members of the Serampore Mission to the notice of the public, and in bearing my testimony to the great and extraordinary labours, which constancy and energy in their numerous and various occupations have enabled this modest and respectable community to accomplish.

I am not less gratified by the opportunity which their literary achievements afford, of expressing my regard for the exemplary worth of their lives, and the beneficent principle, which distinguishes and presides in the various useful establishments which they have formed, and which are conducted by themselves.

Mr. Colebrook has lately presented the College with a Vocabulary of the Punjabee Language.

Captain Locket is preparing a list of books purchased on his late tour to Arabia; and a faithful and detailed memoir of that tour, deeply interesting to the antiquary, the historian, and the scholar, is anxiously looked for by the public, from the authentic and learned pen of Captain Lockett himself.

Of the Sanscrit and English Dictionary by Mr. Wilson, noticed in my last discourse, the manuscript is in great forwardness, and some progress has been made in printing it. Two years more will, however, be required for the completion of the work.

The same Author has presented to the public the valuable gift of a translation in

verse of the Sanscrit poem, entitled the *Mégha Duta*.

The *Mégha Duta*, or Cloud Messenger, is a work in high repute among the Native Professors of Sanscrit Literature, and is entitled, by beauty and simplicity of style, by rich description, just sentiment, and warm and tender feeling, to the rank it holds. Calidasa, the author, to whom it is generally attributed, is already known to European Literature, through a prose translation by Sir William Jones, of the Drama of *Sacountala*, one of his most esteemed works, and he is beyond doubt the author of many of the most admired compositions in the Sanscrit Language.

From one of the best authors, therefore, of that language, Mr. Wilson has selected for translation, the *Mégha Duta* as a book equally calculated to gratify the Sanscrit Scholar, and the cultivator of general literature.

The original text of the Poem has been published along with the translation into English verse; and as the Poet is led by the nature of the subject itself, into many allusions to the ancient geography of India, and to many peculiarities both in faith and manners of the Hindoos, the version is accompanied with explanatory notes.

To render it more interesting to the literary reader, many passages are illustrated by comparing them with analogous passages in English and classical poetry, and for the satisfaction and assistance of the Student, the notes comprise, also, literal translations of such passages as have been considerably deviated from, in the poetical version; together with corresponding extracts from a few other Sanscrit writers; and some points of etymological and critical discussion affecting the meaning or construction of the text.

This work of Calidasa, which we are to believe, may claim nine centuries of antiquity, and which some refer to still earlier ages, unfolded now for the first time, to such distant generations as our own, displays that uniformity in the character and genius of our race, which seems to unite at once the most remote regions of time and space, and which it always gratifies the human mind to discern through the superficial varieties in which some slight difference of external or even intellectual fashions may disguise it.

In Calidasa we find poetical design, a poetical perception, and thence poetical description of nature, in all her forms, moral and material, poetical imagery, poetical invention, just and natural feeling, with all the finer and keener sensibilities of the human heart.

In this great immutable feature, we recognize in Calidasa, the fellow and kinsman of the great masters of ancient and modern poetry; familiar to us, but with whom he never communicated; we acknowledge genius, taste, and judgment in his work, equalled, no doubt, but not always surpassed by the most admired authors whom we are accustomed to read in their own language.

## AUSTRIA.

*The Cabinet of Antiques at Vienna* has lately been enriched by the addition of various articles, among them are 36 Etruscan vases, 400 ancient lamps, in bronze and terra cotta, many sarcophaguses, busts, portraits, and statues; also twenty two vases of Byzantine gold of the sixth century, discovered in 1799, in the Banat of Temeswar.

## BADEN.

*Botanical Studies.*—The first catalogue of Plants of the Botanic Garden, at Carlsruhe, was published in 1794. The learned Director, M. Gmelin, undertook to publish an account of subsequent additions. His work appeared in 1811, in one volume of 288 pages, 8vo. It contains a description of more than 6,000 species of plants, arranged alphabetically, marking by signs, the country, temperature, and use of each, whether for medicine, food, or ornament:—also, their qualities salutary or hurtful; with hints on their duration, &c.

## BAVARIA.

*The Cabinet of Natural History of the University of Erlang*, was opened to the public towards the close of the year 1813. It is composed of three principal collections, given by the three Sovereigns, to which the country of Erlang has successively fallen as property. The first is that of the celebrated naturalist, Klein of Dantzic, given by the Margrave Frederick of Bayreuth, in 1756. The second is that of Esper, given by the King of Prussia; and lately great additions have been made by the King of Bavaria, principally consisting of animals and minerals, obtained from the cabinet of Schrober.

Nearly eight years had been employed in arranging the subjects, and classifying them in a systematic order. A large hall, 86 feet long by 30 broad, contains the collection of animals, beginning with the fragments of those the species of which have been lost at (or since) the last great revolution of the Earth, the number of which amounts to nearly 8,000. Then follow the different classes of animals known at this day, comprising 130 mammifere, 600

birds, 300 nests and eggs, 450 amphibia, 485 fishes, 7,700 insects, 83 species of craw fish, 5,700 shells, 44 annular creatures, and 800 species of zoophytes.

In a second apartment is preserved the physiological-zootomical subjects;—in the whole 350 articles; extremely curious and remarkable.

A third apartment receives the botanical collection, formed of 8,000 dried plants, 2,000 species of seeds, and an assortment of specimens of different kinds of wood.

The cabinet of mineralogy is placed in the second hall. It is composed of a collection in the department of Oryctography of more than 9,000 pieces, in a good state of preservation, with a correspondent assortment of articles belonging to Geognosy and Geography.

To these collections are added a cabinet of Antiquities and works of Art; containing Roman and German antiquities, medals, coins, arms, utensils, dresses, and other objects of art, as well European, as Mongol, Malay, and American.

This Museum owes its arrangement to the assiduity of Dr. Goldfuss, who has published several works on Natural History. It is open two days in every week: one day to students; the other to amateurs, and the curious public.

## COURLAND.

*The Gymnasium of Mittau* which has eight professors and about sixty or seventy scholars, has been augmented by a handsome library, an observatory, and a cabinet of Natural History.

*The Freemason's Lodge of Mittau* possesses a library comprising 16,000 volumes of all kinds, in various sciences, with a number of manuscripts relative to the History of Courland, and its ancient inhabitants.

## FRANCE.

It will give pleasure to the English reader to know that our popular English Novel *Robinson Crusoe*, has been translated into Latin, for the purpose of becoming a school-book, among the youth of the Lycæums in France. It is from the pen of Professor F. J. Goffaux, of the [ci-devant] Imperial Lycæum; and promises to become extremely popular.

## GERMANY.

*The University of Wurtzburg*, reckoned the number of its students during the winter half year of 1813 at 282: of which 190 were natives of the country, and 92 were foreigners. Of these 27 were students of Theology, 59 of Jurisprudence, 60 of Physic, 46 of Surgery, 10 of Pharmacy, and 80 of Philosophy.

## GREEK WORKS: GREECE.

The brothers Kapetanaki of Smyrna resident at Vienna, are on the point of publishing their *Universal Geography*. It is extremely well spoken of, by some who have seen the MS: especially that part which describes the Ottoman Empire; which contains many new and instructive ideas.

The Greeks of the isle of Chios, have lately established in the capital of their island an extensive public library, the expense of which must have been enormous. In respect to the means of public instruction; the island of Chios has lately exerted itself with spirit to render them effective and flourishing.

*Bucharest: Library.*—Archbishop Ignatius, founder of the Greek Lyceum in this city, who had purchased the valuable library of the late Sonini, the celebrated French naturalist, has made a present of it to the city of Bucharest.

*Cesarea in Cappadocia.*—During about fifteen years, this city has been the seat of a considerable Greek College, in which is taught Philosophy, History, Geography, ancient Greek, modern Greek, French, &c. It is known, that the christians of Cappadocia, after having lost their native language, (which was Greek), sunk into barbarism, and that during many ages, they spoke Turkish only. The priests themselves performed their mass in the Turkish tongue! but since the accession of our Archbishop, a man of learning and patriotism, he has engaged the christians of his diocese to establish Greek schools in almost every district, and every town; particularly in Cesarea, the place of his residence. Modern Greek is become the prevailing language, and is already spoken in all its purity. The Director of the Great College of Cesarea, is a learned ecclesiastic, universally esteemed for virtue and talents. The Patriarch of Constantinople, protects our schools in the most generous manner. The works of St. Basil, our patron, are no longer enigmas to the ecclesiastics of Cappadocia. These liberal studies have, in a short time, had a sensible effect in tempering our national manners, and enlightening our understanding.

## NORWAY.

*New University.*—The amount of the voluntary subscriptions by individuals, for the foundation and endowment of the New University at Christiania, in the month of June 1813, was 775,000 Danish crowns.

## PRUSSIA.

*Cicero, MS.*—On the suppression of a religious society at Glogau; not long ago,

a library was discovered, in which were included a considerable number of valuable relics of antiquity; it was conveyed to Breslaw, by order of the King of Prussia. Among them is a M. S. of Cicero, said to contain the books *de Natura Deorum*, perfect. It has been collated by professor Hæddemann.

## RUSSIA.

*Russian language in Finland.*—In obedience to an order of the Emperor, dated July 18, 1813, Professors of the Russian language, have been appointed in all the establishments for instruction throughout Finland, in order to promulgate the knowledge of that language generally in the country. All youths intended for public employments, whether civil, ecclesiastical, or military, will be obliged after five years of preparation for their respective functions; to undergo an examination before competent judges, in proof of their progress in the acquisition of the Russian language.

*The Library of Zalusky*, formerly belonging to the republic of Poland, has been at length placed in one of the handsomest structures of Petersburg, with an inscription in Russian, "*The Imperial Library*." This collection is one of the richest in Europe, containing more than 300,000 volumes in every department of science, of ancient literature, and of eastern and western languages. It comprises also a great number of valuable MSS. and of the rarest printed copies. It is classed in a methodical order, and placed in three stories of the building, each consisting of an immense rotondo and two halls. It is now open to the public; a catalogue is in progress, but it will be the work of years.

*The Russian University of Dorpat*, has been augmented by several new establishments, such as a Clinical Institution, another of midwifery and suitable education; also a cabinet of objects of art, of mechanical contrivances, another of natural history and physic, a laboratory, a series of anatomical preparations, a collection of military models and technology, with a botanic garden, an observatory, printing presses, &c. But all these establishments are yet in their infancy, and require improvement and support. The library is now become an assemblage of 20,000 volumes, partly by gifts, and partly by acquisitions, purchases, &c. The number of students for 1813, was 167.

## SWEDEN.

The Society of Medicine of Stockholm, continues to publish its memoirs, under the title of *Svenska Lackare Sällskapet Handlingar*. A new Part appeared in 1813.



PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum:

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

TO THE LADIES OF ENGLAND.—FROM  
THE LADIES OF GERMANY.

Dresden, June 30, 1814.

With emotions of joy and gratitude we have learned from the public Prints the formation of Committees of benevolent British Females, whose efforts are devoted to the alleviation of the distresses of the Continent, and who in particular deeply sympathise in the forlorn state of the unfortunate Orphans of Saxony, who have had to sustain so severe a trial. Here too, was formed a similar Society, which is exclusively engaged in providing for these destitute little ones. Judge then, what must have been our feelings, when we heard that our sisters in England were making our most important concern their own. With deep emotion we join them in the good work, and approach them with the confidence which the Christian sentiment of Charity and Benevolence so easily inspires. Let us then, frankly acquaint you with our distresses, as well as with what has been done to relieve them; and what we venture to solicit of our generous British Sisters.

We need not repeat how grievously our Country (in which the Emancipation of Europe was achieved) has suffered from the war and its formidable train:—want and famine—disease and misery—devastation and death! All this the public papers have announced, and we know that you cannot be strangers to the subject in general. We wish, however, that we could describe to you the individual distress which surrounds us, the deplorable state of the children, who have lost father and mother, and every thing along with them, and yet we dare not give you a faithful picture of it, as it would wound your hearts too deeply. It is most painful to hear in what a state these children, particularly those of very tender age, have been found by those excellent men who feel themselves called by God to seek out misery in its most secret retreats. They were, therefore, the first to endeavour to alleviate their condition, and to invite all philanthropic Christians, both at home and abroad, to take compassion, agreeably to our Saviour's injunction, on these little ones. They addressed themselves in particular to our sex, to whose care the children were especially committed. And God gave power to their voice: so that from all quarters came

offers to take these orphans, and contributions for their support. The Committee in London for relieving the distresses occasioned by the war in Germany, has in particular exerted itself in our behalf, and gives us hopes that it will do still more. But in Saxony also, an excellent spirit was displayed, and those to whom Providence had preserved part of their property, cheerfully extended their aid to such as were left quite destitute. In this manner about 200 children have already been placed in families; and four small institutions, corresponding with our abilities at the time, have been erected, into which the orphans are received till new parents can be found for them. One of these is at Dippoldswalda, for boys; the second at Grünberg, for girls; and the other two at Pirna and Dresden, for children of both sexes.

So long as we can meet with families willing to receive our little ones into their midst, we have nothing more to wish on their account. But naturally this number must decrease more and more; and for this reason, because the Managers of these institutions are unwilling to place any of the children out of their depopulated native country, and their yet remaining resources will be speedily exhausted. We are, therefore, desirous of giving permanence to these institutions (at least to one of them), that the orphans who cannot be otherwise provided for, may be there received, educated, and supported, till they shall be able to earn their own living.

To you, then, beloved sisters, we turn and entreat you to devote to this object a part of the bounty which you may have destined for our poor infants. We will gladly transmit to you an account of its application, and punctually follow every direction that you may give respecting it. Encouraged by your co-operation, we shall exert ourselves the more cheerfully; and God, who blesses whatever is done for his sake, will not fail to prosper the sisterly covenant in which we are united.

(Signed.)

FREDERICA, Countess of Dohna,  
(born Countess of Stolberg) Directress of the Orphan House of Grünberg.

AUGUSTA VON THUMMEL, (born Baroness of Werthern) Directress of the Orphan House at Pirna.

LOUISE VON SCHONBERG, (born Countess of Stolberg) Directress of the Orphan House at Dresden.

JOHANNA AUGUSTA ULTMANN,  
(born Lessing) Directress of the Orphan House at Dippoldswalda;

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE  
FROM THE  
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

*Attempted Imposition Punished.*  
*General Orders, by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.*

FORT WILLIAM, Sep. 18, 1813.

Major James Mouat, of the Corps of Engineers, having attempted to dispose of an English horse to his Highness the Nabob of Bengal, for the exorbitant sum of a Lack of Rupees, and to enforce payment by menace, and having endeavoured by tampering with the Vakeels of the Native Princes at the Presidency, to induce them to purchase his horse for their employers at the same extravagant price; the Governor General in Council deems the conduct of Major Mouat in this transaction to demand the decided interposition of the authority of Government, in order to vindicate the character of the nation and of the honourable profession to which he belongs from the stigma, which such acts on the part of a British officer must cast upon it, as well as to manifest his Lordship in Council's determination to protect the native Princes and Chiefs from imposition and extortion. Under this impression, and deeming it an object of equal justice and necessity to inflict exemplary punishment on any individual who can thus prostitute the British name and character; his Lordship in Council has resolved to suspend Major Mouat from the service of the Honourable Company, until the pleasure of the Honourable Court of Directors shall be known.

The advantage which Major Mouat has taken of the direct intercourse which he has been enabled to hold with natives of rank, and vested with public characters, for engaging in the pursuit which has drawn upon him the censure and punishment awarded by the above resolution, has suggested to the Governor General in Council the expediency of cautioning all Civil and Military Officers of Government against carrying on any communications with Native Princes and Chiefs or their Vakeels, except through the channel of the Political Agents of Government.

*Opinion of the Court of Directors, on the treatment of the natives, Dated April 2, 1813.*

We direct you to notify in general orders to the army, our resolution to dis-

miss from our service every Officer who shall be proved to have been guilty of cruelty to any native, either by violently and illegally beating, or otherwise maltreating him; and we desire that you will be very particular in bringing to our notice any instances of that kind that may hereafter occur.

*Funeral Fees established for interment, &c. in the Burial Ground, at Calcutta.*

1st. That the fee for interring a body in the ground, be, if brought Sa. Rs. in a hearse or coach - - -	32
2d. Ditto, for interring a body in a Pucka grave, the dimensions of which are not to exceed in length 9 feet, and in breadth 5 and a half, - - -	82
3d. Ditto, if brought on the shoulders, and coffin ornamented, and interred in the ground - - -	12
4th. Ditto, if ditto, and coffin un-ornamented - - -	Nil.
5th. Ditto, if brought on the shoulders, and placed in a Pucka grave - - -	24
6th. A tomb-stone perpendicularly erected, not to be considered as a monument, nor if laid flat on the grave, if it does not exceed two feet in width - - -	-
7th. A monument, when the ground occupied is equal to the grave - - -	50
8th. A ditto, ground double the grave - - -	100
9th. A ditto, ditto, treble ditto - - -	150

HINDOO PERJURY.

Our pages record many accusations of the Hindoos for gross vices, and *Perjury* has in particular been identified as the universal failing: a striking instance having lately come to our knowledge, we extract an account of it, that may shew to what extent it is carried, and may demonstrate that the accusation, was, unhappily! but too well founded.

*Calcutta Court, January 11, 1814.*

*Sooba Ram.*—This case was remarkable only, by giving additional proof, of what has appeared in innumerable instances; that the great body of the natives have but a faint idea of the obligation of truth, and are naturally so ungrateful as to be almost insensible to a long course of benefits. The Prisoner had been a Goomashta of Lala Sookh Lal. In December, 1810, Lala Sook Lal, a short time before his death, made a will in favour of his children, on whom he devolved all his property, Sooba Ram subscribed his name

as witness to this will—some other claimants however appeared; and the widow of Sookh Lal filed a bill of ejectment against them. The cause was tried before the Court in June last; and Sooba Ram then swore that the signature of his name, affixed to the above mentioned will, was not of his hand writing; and that he had never witnessed any deed executed by the late Lala Sookh Lal. It was here the perjury lay. The signature was, by the corresponding evidence of several witnesses, proved without a shadow of doubt, to be that of Sooba Ram; who on being asked for his defence did not deny the fact, but was contented with declaring that at the time of attesting the will, he was from sickness insensible, and incapable of understanding the nature of the act he was performing. To this he brought no witnesses.

## MADRAS.

*Death by Hydrophobia.*

*Died, Oct. 4th.* At the Presidency: by Hydrophobia, Master Owen Leonard, son of Mr. Leonard, Master of the Mission School, aged 8 years. About a month before, the boy was bit by a lap dog, the wound was kept open for some time with caustic, and afterwards healed. Symptoms of the Hydrophobia however appeared about three days before his death; and although bleeding was had recourse to, and every other method of cure tried that could possibly be devised, he fell a sacrifice to the fury of the disorder as above stated, to the great grief and sorrow of his disconsolate parents.

\*.\* This case adds one more to those which we have from time to time reported of the late application of bleeding. It is impossible to say what might have been the effect of an earlier use of that remedy; but, certainly this delay, was allowing it no chance whatever of advantage.

Compare Panorama, Vol. XII. p. 1034, XIII. p. 375, XIV. p. 305.

## CEYLON.

*Beer as beverage: Spirits discouraged.*  
*Head Quarters, Colombo, Dec. 29, 1813.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander of the Forces having early after his arrival in Ceylon, considered the situation of the British European Soldier as extremely distressing and uncomfortable from there being no other beverage to which he could have recourse than Arrack, Toddy or Water, determined on representing to his Royal Highness the

Commander in Chief, and his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the inconvenience arising from such privations, which in their consequences lead to disease and profligacy in the excessive use of an ardent spirit, and urged in the most earnest manner, that to remedy these evils and contribute to the health of the troops and the improvement of their moral character, strong Beer might be sent out to be retailed for the exclusive use of the troops.

These representations having been most graciously attended to and promptly acted upon, a liberal supply of strong Beer at a large national expence, has accordingly arrived from England, which act of parental feeling and benevolence on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in approving of the measure, and of kind consideration for the well being and comfort of all parts of the Army howsoever remote, evinced by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and of the Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, will, the Lieutenant General trusts, be duly appreciated and acknowledged by the Soldiers who are to reap the benefit of it.

It is the intention of the Commander of the Forces to establish Military Canteens within the Forts of Colombo.

Beer will be issued to the Canteen Keeper by the Commissariat in such quantity as may be most convenient.

The price at which it will be charged to him will be at the rate of 2 fanams and 3 pice per quart, and which he will be permitted to retail at 4 fanams the quart, equal to about 5 pence sterling.

\*.\* This deserves the attention of the public, as a benevolence of the most laudable description. It is well known, that in tropical climates nothing is more prejudicial to health than the use of strong liquors; which by heating the blood, lay the foundation of many incurable disorders. The substitution of Beer, it may be hoped will be free from these evils, and that the benefit consequent on this example may induce an extension of the practice, to the great advantage, not of the army only, but of all Europeans, whether in the public service, or in private stations.

## CHINA.

*Extract of a letter from Penang, dated the 10th of January, 1814.*

Towards the end of December all disputes were settled in China. Mr. Elphinstone  
2 Z 4

stone had carried every point, and the ships were expected to sail for England in February.—Markets extremely dull, and the distress of the people great from famine and inundation.—*A serious Rebellion at Peking.*

*Extract of another Letter.*

A furious war rages at present in the heart of the country, and extends to the capital of the Empire. It has been attended with various fortune. The superstition of the guide of the rebel army on one occasion saved the Imperialists, and occasioned the entire overthrow of their antagonists. He fancied that he saw the red Dragon of China descending from the clouds to seize him; the warning vision was, however, too late to save him, and he fell in the general massacre. The gates of Peking were closed three days. Some say that a million were slain.

It is said, that a sect has sprung up in China, corresponding in almost every essential with the *Illuminati* of Europe: they are pledged to each other by the most solemn bonds, known mutually by signs and tokens, and engage with as little discretion, as to the means and performance of all acts for the general benefit, as did formerly the members of the Secret Tribunal of Germany. Some provinces have been in rebellion long:—the fidelity of others fluctuated with the events of the day.

JAVA.

*Improvement in Javanese Commerce.*—The improvement of the Javanese Commerce is materially attended to in the regulations of the Bavarian Government. The Bhoom Farms at Cheribon, and at the different residences in the Eastern Districts, have been abolished—those places have been opened generally to shipping, under the same duties as exist at Samarang and Sourabaya, and the exportation from them of Rice and Paddy, not exceeding 30 Spanish Dollars the Covang, in price, is permitted duty free.

VALUABLE INFORMATION OBTAINED :  
STATISTICAL, COMMERCIAL, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie has since the conquest of Java, been employed under the sanction and authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General, in collecting and arranging the topographical and military reports and surveys of the former government, in investigating the history and antiquities of the Island, and in ascertaining the state of landed tenure, and the general condition of the inhabitants.

The topographical surveys commenced under the late Government, have been found to merit every attention, and on the suggestion of Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, they will be continued partly on the same plan.

On the history and antiquities of the Island, much valuable information has been obtained, and the acknowledged qualifications and ability of Colonel Mackenzie justify the expectation, that on his return to India many interesting results will be ascertained.

As President of the Commission on Java affairs, Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie has visited almost every part of the Island; and the considerable and important collections which have been made by the Commission, added to the interesting documents which have been procured by his personal diligence and research, will form a body of most useful and interesting information, to serve as a *Basis* for the furtherance and completion of the statistical enquiries which have been set on foot.—Enquiries of this nature would appear to have latterly attracted the attention of the former Government of this Colony; but the state of the Island was unfavourable to their success: and it is to the unremitting and extraordinary application and zeal of Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, that we are principally indebted for the lights which have been thrown on the subject. Under his superintendence a general statistical table of the population and produce of the Island has been compiled, on principles which insure its near approach to accuracy; and the answers which have been given to the queries, historical, literary, and economical, circulated through the Island at his suggestion, afford information of considerable interest and importance.

The result has justified the opinion, that the Native Inhabitants of Java are susceptible of the improvements which a more enlightened administration in British India has dictated, and that the Revenues of the Colony are of sufficient importance and consideration to bear every expence, charge and trouble attending their collection under such an improved system.

Java must ever be considered as a great agricultural country, and as the granary of the Eastern Islands; to remove every restriction on the agriculture and commerce of the country is alike conducive to the happiness of the people, and to the interests of Government; and the information and opinions furnished by Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, will enable the Government, in ameliorating and improving the general condition of the Colony, to establish a more

enlightened and advantageous system of internal administration.

*Mintage.*—Great progress is now making in the Gold and Silver Coinage in the Mint at Sourabaya, nearly 3000 new Rupees on an average, being struck off and finished daily.

#### MASSACRE AT THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

We have had repeated occasion to relate occurrences of the most distressing kind, which have befallen Europeans, and others, subjects of nations calling themselves *civilized*, in their intercourse with the *savages* of the South Sea Islands.\* Another history not less melancholy has come to our knowledge, to which we think it a duty to give a place; not only as it adds an article to the history of the human race; but as it may contribute to inspire a *due degree of caution* among those of our brave countrymen, who seldom think that virtue any honour to their character.

*Sydney, October 23, 1813.*

The ship *Hunter*, which sailed from hence in November last, has lost a number of its people by the natives of an island called Highlya, where she arrived, for the purpose of procuring Sandal wood, on the 19th of February. She was attended by a cutter which did not join her till the first of May, and often was from 50 to 60 miles separated from her.

On the neighbouring island of Bough, several Europeans and other strangers had for some time resided in very social habits, and assisted in procuring the cargo: These persons were, Charles Savage, John Graham, Michael McCave, Terence Dunn, Joseph Atkinson, William Williams, two Lascars, a Chinaman, and an Otaheitan. These people had done considerable service to the natives of this island, and were upon that account much disliked by the Highlyans, with whom they were frequently at war.

About the 4th of September a letter was received on board the cutter from Mr. Norman, chief officer of the ship, which was then about forty miles distant, informing the people that a plot had been formed to cut them off first, (as all the Europeans except himself and Captain Robson were with

the cutter,) and afterwards fall upon the ship, which was manned with lascars only. On receipt of this information, eight of the natives who were considered the most forward in the design were made prisoners, and sent on board. The ship, in the mean time, got aground, and for the safety of the crews, it was considered necessary they should both be hove down and repaired. The friendly natives of Bough represented the step as dangerous so long as the *Highlyans* were in possession of their numerous canoes, with which they could attack them at pleasure in very large numbers, and therefore advised the capture of their canoes. The appearance, shortly after, of a fleet of no less than 150 well manned canoes seemed to justify the proposed measure: the fleet was attacked accordingly, and fourteen canoes taken, in performing which one native of *Highlya* was unfortunately killed. Four of the canoes, belonging to the chief of *Myenball*, were restored to him, as he had no concern in the conspiracy. While the assault upon the canoes was performing by the cutter, Mr. Norman had been no less active with the ship's people, in setting fire to a native town, comprising about forty huts: one half of which they destroyed.—The next morning (Sept. 6,) the cutter and ship, in company, got all clear to heave the cutter down, previous to effecting which the Bough natives strongly exhorted the Captain and Officers to go on shore again, and take the remainder of the boats, to prevent being attacked by them: and the advice was unfortunately approved. The vessel's boats were manned without delay, and the people landed, under no expectation that the inhabitants of the town had been reinforced. The tide was too low to get off the canoes, a number of natives who shewed themselves, insulted the assailants with shouts and gestures, and in a passionate moment several huts more were set on fire. The people from the vessels, unconscious of their danger, were separated into straggling parties, and lo! in an instant, as if by some signal given, they were on all sides surrounded by at least eight thousand armed men, assembled from all parts of the coast, possibly with intent to attack the vessels. Six of the Europeans, among whom were Mr. Norman, McCave, and Graham, confounded at the charge, threw down their muskets, and ran towards the boats—but were intercepted, and massacred with spears and clubs. Nine others, among whom was Mr. Dillon, (who reports this tragical event), collected themselves, with a determination to resist as long as they were able:—they made for

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. VIII. page 1126. IX. p. 979. X. p. 279. XII. p. 88. et al.



the summit of a hill near the sea, and six reached the top, but left three of their companions on the way, dead or dying of their spear and arrow wounds. As they were now beyond the reach of spear and stones, and by a high wind providentially shielded from the arrows, whole flights of which were blown out of their destructive course, they defended themselves with their muskets, the dread of which deterred their opponents from any attempt to ascend the hill; and in this hopeless state having continued several hours, a Priest ventured to approach them with friendly gestures, and was welcomed up. The business of his mission was, to promise them security, provided they would release the eight natives who were prisoners in the vessels. Gladly consenting to this proposition, one of the Europeans accompanied the Priest, who was of the highest order and consideration, down to the boats; he went on board, and the eight natives were released accordingly; but, during this interval, two of the Europeans were by pacific signs and declarations induced to quit the summit of the hill, and go down among them, against the advice of Mr. Dillon and his two remaining companions, who, after refusing to follow their example, had the mortification to see those also perish beneath the weight of innumerable weapons. The defenders of the hill, being so reduced in number, were now furiously assaulted with stones and arrows upon all sides, but the muskets still kept them at a distance. After about four hours, the priest, followed by the natives, appeared in view, and hostilities were again suspended. They went up the hill, and proffered to conduct Mr. Dillon and his two remaining companions in safety to their boats, provided they would suffer them to carry their muskets. This proposal, after their treacherous murder of the two who had inconsiderately ventured down among them, they would not at all accede to, and while the Priest was haranguing on the policy of a compliance, Mr. D. got behind him, and pressing the muzzle of his gun close against his back, commanded him to proceed in a direct line for the boats, threatening him with instant death if he either hesitated, or if any of his people should attempt to attack them, or impede their passage. The priest proceeded as directed, and as he passed along, thought it prudent to remind his countrymen that he was their chief divinity, and that if through any rash act of theirs he should lose his life, destruction would fall upon them all. By a well timed presence of mind, these three persons got safely to one

of the boats, and were happy in once more gaining their vessel—an event but a few minutes before beyond the reach of hope! Next morning, the 7th, a party went on shore with a considerable property to offer a ransom for the bodies of their late ill fated companions—but, alas! not one could be produced; and the wretched cannibals replied to the request, *that they had been devoured the night before.* The whole number killed was fourteen.

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#### PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

The following letter not only does honour to the *intention* of the writer, Dr. Berry, but to his judgment, in pointing out those easy means by which much benefit may accrue to the inhabitants of the island, and to the British interest, and public at large. It is not enough to propose plans: the means of executing them must be suggested also, to render them effectual; and it is to be hoped that some public spirited gentlemen of the island will take a pleasure in reducing these hints to practice. By the slightest attention, their excursions in the island cannot fail of extensive benefit.

The Government by taking Agriculture on an extensive scale into their own hands, have done much general good, but from the wide field that is yet open, the whole of the interior of the island for 6 or 8 miles in every direction being capable of culture, a long perseverance must still be given to make this island what it should be, favoured as it is by situation in the Tropic, and I almost despair of its being effected, unless there are some small divisions of land, and some villages established in situations where there is water, there being in the interior only proprietors of land and slaves, from which there is little stimulus to industry.

It must be evident that the apathy and difficulty of increasing Agriculture, of there being no adequate supply of milk, and much less of butter, where there are so many cattle and sheep, and the scanty supply of eggs, where there should be an abundant stock of poultry, can alone be, under such circumstances, from there being no lower class of inhabitants dependent on their own industry, and no establishment or settlement for the slaves when grown up. There are no villages for them,

or small spots of ground to cultivate, as is the case in the West Indies.

The Chinese also who are here, are not so much employed in Agriculture as in labour. I think an experiment may be made with prospect of future benefit, by establishing them in small communities in a few places on the island, and to ensure their industry by the ready sale of what they rear in a public market—giving them premiums at first, and land on perpetual lease, and such annual quit rent, after a certain lapse of years, as may be agreed upon; in this manner the Government land may be turned into public and private benefit.

But to ensure the moisture and rain, on which extensive Agriculture must depend, it will be necessary to clothe the summits of the mountainous ridges in the interior with trees: all the elevated ridges being naked, there being no trees higher than the ridge, by which clouds are not attracted, nor vapours condensed, the rocky summits of mountains of the exterior, tending still farther by their heat and naked surface to keep vapour clouds elevated, by which they are blown past, to fall, in rain at sea. The few Gum-Wood trees which are said to be indigenous, seem to have so little hold of the ground on the sides of the Ridges of Diana and High Peak, as to be of little value as a wood of utility; and for fire-wood, it is still less valuable. It should therefore be cleared away at Long Wood where it interferes with Agriculture, leaving only intermediate rows for shelter; for it occupies at present ground capable of agriculture, without being of the smallest use; and is not sufficiently elevated to answer the purpose I am recommending; the Peaks that should be covered with wood, being elevated far above the level of Long Wood.

As it would be an undertaking of labour and expence, more perhaps than would be given, to cover the sides of the ridges towards their summits with wood, I have suggested to some gentlemen, and particularly to Major Hodson, as Arabian Dates are sent here for sale, the seeds of which will grow, that if he would put some of these seeds in his pocket on going to these Peaks, and make his servants stick them into the rich soil on these elevated ridges, he might clothe them with trees in this easy, slow, but gradual manner; they would not be eat by the goats, would take strong root, and from its luxuriant growth in Mysore, which in climate and elevation approaches these Peaks, there can be little doubt of their thriving, and if more useful trees can be reared, these trees may be

cut down, or thinned—I have also suggested that the seed of the Guinea grass scattered on these summits would grow, and propagate itself, and be the means of affording the best of fodder to the fine English cattle reared on this island.

The Fir trees which you have reared with the same view, and mean to distribute at low rates, will be planted where they can be enclosed and taken care of; but even some of these may be planted on these Peaks, and if surrounded with a circular wall for a few feet, may be then left without farther care, a few prickly pear leaves covering the top of the enclosure. In India where there is more heat, you must have seen considerable plantations made in this manner, and as on these Peaks there cannot be any farther attention required, or watering, a great deal may be done by employing some of the Chinese in this way. Lower down there are springs, where many of the forest trees of the Malabar mountains would grow."

It appears further, that Dr. Berry had obtained by "Fermenting Baths," the means of affording excellent fermented bread to a fleet sailing for England from India. He hoped to obtain the same for St. Helena; as hitherto the bread made in that island was heavy, and did not rise kindly.

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#### OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

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##### BAVARIA.

*Young Ladies' Education.*—At Munich a new Institution is formed for the gratuitous Education of sixty young ladies of good families. Thirty places are reserved for daughters of officers, or others, whose parents have distinguished themselves in the service of the state. Those who think proper to pay for themselves, are charged 400 florins for the year. The age of entrance is from seven years upwards; time of continuance, till sixteen years of age.

##### ELBA.

The *Milan Courier* says, that Buonaparte makes frequent excursions, sometimes on land, and sometimes by sea; and occupies the night in writing. He is building a lazaretto, and laying out ground for a beautiful promenade. He has nearly completed his Constitution for the Elbese. About 1500 more troops are expected at Porto Ferrajo; they consist of soldiers who have requested to follow their general. Two English ships of war cruise in the neighbourhood of Elba.

## FRANCE.

*Comparison of the Estimated Expenditure of Government for the Year 1814, between the Bourbons and Buonaparte.*

	BOURBONS.	BUONAPARTE.
Civil List - - - - -	livres 15,510,000	28,300,000
Royal Family - - - - -	4,000,000	
Old Civil List - - - - -	172,000	
Expences of Provisional Government - - -	200,000	
Senate and Chamber of Peers - - - - -	4,000,000	
Legislative Body and Chamber of Deputies -	3,500,000	
Office of Chancery - - - - -	19,800,000	
Foreign Affairs - - - - -	9,158,000	14,000,000
Interior, comprehending the Special Funds -	93,000,000	58,440,780
War - - - - -	446,022,000	
War, Pay, and Materials - - - - -		542,200,000
War, Administration - - - - -		331,000,000
Marine - - - - -	72,035,000	143,365,830
General Police - - - - -	1,000,000	1,988,234
Finance - - - - -	23,020,000	20,839,721
Public Debt - - - - -	120,000,000	129,500,000
Interest of Securities - - - - -	6,000,000	
Expences of Negotiations - - - - -	10,000,000	12,000,000
Religious Worship - - - - -		16,706,710
Reserve Funds - - - - -		5,498,621
Ministry of Justice - - - - -		26,364,808
Manufactures and Commerce - - - - -		7,795,776
Treasury - - - - -		10,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b> -	<b>827,415,000</b>	<b>1,150,000,000</b>

*French Marine. April 1, 1814.*

A Supplement to the Moniteur gives the following statement of the French Naval Force.

<i>From Dunkirk to Toulon, inclusive.</i>	At Sea, equiped or equipping.	Dismantled, or, dismantling.	Building.	TOTAL.
<b>Ships of the Line</b> - - - - -	29	13	13	60
<b>Frigates</b> - - - - -	15	13	11	39
<b>Corvettes</b> - - - - -	8	7	1	16
<b>Brigs</b> - - - - -	12	8	3	23
<b>Flutes</b> - - - - -	6	7	5	18
<b>Light Vessels, Lighters &amp; Transports</b>	172	140	0	312
	242	188	38	468
<b>(1.) At Antwerp.</b>				
<b>Ships of the Line</b> - - - - -	10	11	14	35
<b>Frigates</b> - - - - -	4	5	3	12
<b>Brigs</b> - - - - -	3	1	0	4
	17	17	17	51
<b>(2.) At Genoa, Venice, and Corfu.</b>				
<b>Ships of the Line</b> - - - - -	2	0	6	8
<b>Frigates</b> - - - - -	1	0	3	4
<b>Brigs</b> - - - - -	7	1	0	8
<b>Light Vessels</b> - - - - -	14	5	1	20
	24	6	10	40

- (1.) The Treaty of the 20th of May, 1814, gives to France two-thirds of these vessels.  
 (2.) All these vessels are lost to France, with the exception of those at Corfu.

*Anecdotes of the Ex-Emperor Buonaparte.*

"GENOA, June 22.—I left Spain in the Malta, 84, Admiral Hollowell."—April 29, off Nice, we fell in with the Undaunted frigate, Captain Usher, with Buonaparte on board, bound to Elba. I certainly did not, when I left England, expect to meet with this gentleman at sea, boxed up in British oak. I have talked with Lieut. Smith, who took him on board. It was dark when he got into the boat: he hurried to the beach armed with pistols and his sword; when he got to the boat he seemed out of breath, and did not speak a word till he reached the frigate; when he asked for the Captain. He amused them much while on board, talked a great deal, and seemed thoroughly acquainted with naval affairs. When any one came on board, he was always first at the gangway. Captain Usher said to him, *the Americans have to thank you for their present war*; he replied, *Yes, the rascals! I made a complete fool of them, but they deserved it all*. He talked with great indifference of the late events; and the only time he seemed in the least affected, was when Colonel Campbell said, *I am surprised your Majesty did not make peace at Prague*: he then put his hand to his forehead, and said, *Ah! 'TIS ALL A DREAM!* but instantly recovered himself. He said, he considered Pitt the greatest man of the age! speaking of the Duke of Wellington, "he said, he is the first Marshal of the day; not one of my Generals had any chance with him. I wished much, had circumstances allowed me, to have fought him myself." Lieut. Smith observed to Count Bertram, that Buonaparte was much stouter than when he saw him last. Where did you see him last? said the Count. *I was a prisoner*, said Smith, *with Capt. Wright, in the Temple*. The Count turned on his heel, and no more was said. Buonaparte talked continually of Egypt, and once mentioned a prophecy which he applied to himself. The morning after his landing at Elba, he rode to the top of a mountain, from whence he had a distinct view of his new dominions. After looking round a few seconds, he burst into a violent fit of laughter, and descended. He gets up at four o'clock, rides much, and often attends the tunny fishing. He has left the officers of the ship impressed with a much more favourable opinion of him than he deserves. When the Merope's boat went along-side, one of the Jacks sung out, *why, you've got Boney aboard!*—*Yes*, said a sailor out of one of the ports, *in the hearing of Nap.*—"We've got the lubber at last." Although Buonaparte pretends not to understand English, he smiled when he heard the expression."

*French account of the London Fetes.*

A Correspondent in a French Paper writes from London an account of the late review in Hyde Park, and other sights. The picture is pretty well drawn in the grotesque grouping of well-dressed women clambering upon coal carts, and pressed close by chimney sweepers; the "people of England preferring these inconveniences to a police for the prevention of them, which would be deemed dangerous to public liberty." The writer, however, does not always pay a due regard to truth. In mentioning some serious accidents on the day of the proclamation of the Peace, he says, "many were thrown down, and some of them trodden to death, near Temple bar." We certainly have not heard a syllable of this; nor of the "dead bodies being quietly carried away on the next morning;" as the ingenious Frenchman adds.

A curious dispute has arisen among the Parisian Journalists, as to the proper translation of "White's Club," some of them calling it *le Club Blanc*; others, including the *Moniteur*, *le Club des Blancs*. The *Journal de Paris*, after ridiculing these phrases, and describing the nature of the club, gravely adds, that the Members who compose it *ne sont ni blancs ni noirs*.

## GERMANY.

*Ancient Church re-commemorated.*

On a mountain in the Duchy of Saxo-Gotha, existed the ruins of an ancient church, probably the first erected by St. Boniface, in Thuringia, on the conversion of the people to Christianity. These ruins were in a course of disappearance, little by little; when an individual left by will a small sum, destined to pay the expenses of forming a monument on the spot, which might recall and perpetuate the memory of the perishing edifice. This example gave occasion to the erection of a monument much more considerable and conspicuous, towards which the Duke himself contributed.

This monument, constructed in stone, somewhat resembles a candelabrum, is vaulted, placed on eight globes, and the ascent to it is by seven steps. It is crowned by a large censer, out of which spring three flames, rising towards heaven. The height of the candelabrum is thirty feet. The sub-basement is adorned with foliage.

The ceremony of the inauguration of this monument took place, September 1, 1811, in presence of many ecclesiastics of the three Christian confessions; each of which pronounced a discourse suitable to the occasion. This instance of Christian communion recalls to mind the state of the

Church before it was unhappily divided into sects and opinions.

\*. We recommend this renewal of antiquities, whose very ruins are perished, to the attention of gentlemen in the British Islands. In many cases an expense of ten or twenty pounds would preserve the memory of original buildings, and incidents of ancient times; and thereby entitle the restorer of (otherwise) lost history, to the gratitude of succeeding generations.

*Literature reviving: Traders enlivened.* The booksellers assembled at Leipsic for the fair, celebrated by an entertainment, the revival of the bookselling business in Germany, which had been nearly extinguished since the assassination of the unfortunate Palm, and in consequence of Leipsic having twice been the theatre of the most sanguinary events precisely at the time of the fair. The booksellers Hartleben, of Pest, Bothe, and of London, participated in this entertainment, and were regarded as the representatives of the two most distant nations.

#### INDIES, WEST.

*New Rocks.*—The Halcyon sloop of war, Captain J. H. Marshall, was unfortunately lost, in May last, in Anath Bay, on the north side of St. Domingo, on a reef of rocks, (unknown to any but the natives,) which was created by the earthquake of 1812, and extends four miles from the shore. Captain Marshall and people were saved.

*Coldspeculations: supplies from the North.* A Jamaica Paper of July, says, "We have great pleasure in announcing to the public the safe arrival at Kingston of two ships with ice from Halifax. The immense expense which the importers of this truly useful article have incurred, and the hazard they run of failing in so unpromising an undertaking during the war, interests every liberal mind in their favour, and we sincerely wish they may now reap the fruits of their laudable perseverance by a liberal profit on the capital employed. An experiment was tried to import *fresh salmon, cod, lobsters, and every sort of shellfish, soles, game, and venison*, enveloped in ice; but it has *unfortunately failed*. These packages were stowed between decks in the ship, and the whole of the ice there, to the extent of fifty tons, having been melted, every article was spoiled. In consequence of the long voyage and circuitous route of these ships, the waste has been immense; but we have reason to believe enough will

be preserved to supply for eight or ten months, and thus give the undertaking a fair trial."

#### ITALY.

*New Register of Nobility: Knighthood, &c. Genoa, July 12.*—The Provisional Government, in order to complete the re-establishment of the most Serene Republic, has directed a new Register of Nobility to be opened. It is necessary for a person, in order to have his name inscribed in this register, and to be entitled to form a part of the Government, that he should be a Citizen of Genoa; and be worth 100,000 livres. All persons belonging to any Order of Knighthood, or a Monastic Order, or who have been guilty of any crime, are excluded.

#### Commerce.

*Leghorn, July 15.*—The navigation of this port increases every day. Our trade with Malta, Sicily, and Sardinia, is re-established. Several English, Spanish, and Turkish vessels have arrived.

#### POLAND.

*Statistics.*—It may be proper to record that the Duchy of Warsaw, while under the government of the King of Saxony, contained 2780 square miles, its population amounted to 3,795,000 inhabitants, and the revenue drawn from it, it is understood, was no less a sum than nine millions of Polish florins.

#### PRUSSIA.

*Arms relinquished: study resumed.* *Arma cedunt Toga.*—The Rector and Professors of the University of Berlin gave, on the 9th of July, a fête to 61 students and two Professors, returned from the army. Professor Rudolphi, as Rector, addressed them in a speech, in which he eulogised their zeal and patriotism. Several young men who had left the Colleges of Berlin, to serve as volunteers have also returned.

#### RUSSIA.

*Deaf and Dumb.*—An Institution for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb, is lately established at Romerow, a small town of Volhynia; it is the only one that exists throughout this vast empire. The Institution of the same nature at Berlin, has served for the model of this; the number of inmates of both sexes is fixed at fifty, who are supported at the expence of the government.

*Education.*—The Atheneum formed at Yaroslav, at the expence of the family of Demidow, contains at present, seven Professors, and forty-eight students.



**Church.**—The church of Isaac at Petersburg, that was begun in 1766, is now as good as finished, and is one of the most magnificent in Europe.

*Two extraordinary instances of longevity* are stated to have recently occurred in Russia. One person died at the age of 180; another between 200 and 205: if this be true, the last was nearly 40 years older than our Jenkins.

#### SPAIN.

*Palafox, the Hero of Saragossa*, so long immured in Vincennes, is nominated to the supreme rank of Captain-General of the Armies (equivalent to Marshal, in France); and his cousin, the Count de Montejo, is appointed Captain General of the Coast of Granada.

#### SWITZERLAND.

*Military Guests.*—From December 24, 1813, to April 30, 1814, the city of Basle, lodged 1,728 Generals, 51,725 Officers, 4,730 Surgeons, 240 Ministers, 1,044 Counselors, 2,575 Secretaries, 3,733 women, 56,891 domestics, and 517,064 soldiers.—Total, 639,729 persons.

### OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*Naval Officers.*—By an Order in Council, the half-pay allowed to Masters in the Royal Navy is increased, viz. to the first 100 on the Senior List, qualified for the first and second rates, 7s. per day; the next 200, qualified for third and fourth rates, 6s. per day; the remainder, 5s. per day. Masters are allowed travelling expences, on their appointment from half-pay, the same as Lieutenants. To commence from July 1, 1814.

By another Order in Council, the Pursers of the Royal Navy have been placed on a new establishment. They are to be allowed half-pay, viz.—The first 100 on the Seniority List, 5s. per day; the next 200, 4s.; all the rest, 3s. per day.

*Landable Justice: Posthumous.*—A codicil to the will of Sir Soulden Lawrence, lately proved at Doctors Commons, directs his Executors to learn who the persons were that paid the costs of the plaintiff, in an action tried before him at York, in March, 1809, in which John Saunderson was plaintiff, and Henry Mills defendant, brought for diverting the water of certain springs from a rivulet called Commondale Beck, to the prejudice of the plaintiff's mill, in which action the Jury found a verdict for the defendant. And (in case he should not have so done in his life time,) to repay such persons, or their representatives, the whole costs and expences, with in-

terest. And he adds, that, understanding a subsequent action to have been brought for the diversion of the said water, in which the plaintiff's right to the use thereof was established, his executors are to reimburse the several persons or their representatives, who contributed to the expense of such second action, all costs and expences and interest thereon, if not done by himself in his life time. He further states, that he has understood, from particular and careful inquiry, that the injury sustained by the plaintiff did not exceed twenty pounds, and directs his executors to pay the same, with interest thereon, from the time of giving the said verdict. This codicil is dated June 14th, 1813.

*Concise Chancery Pleadings.*—*A hem!*—In the Court of Chancery lately, a motion was made to relax the rigour of a rule of Court, the strict observance of which would be attended with ruinous expense. A bill had been filed in behalf of an infant against the executors of his father, a mercantile man, and in strictness the rule above alluded to would require the whole of the father's books to be transcribed into the answer, which would extend it to the number of nine hundred thousand folio sheets, and require the payment of 30,000*l.* in stamp duties. The Lord Chancellor granted the motion, allowing extracts only to be sufficient.

*Slave Trade.*—Mr. Wilberforce, on presenting a petition to the House of Commons, against the renewal of the Slave Trade, lately stated, that he knew from the most certain sources, (intercepted letters from St. Domingo,) a fact, which formerly was doubted; namely, that it was usual at the *ecole des chiens* in that country, to train the blood-hounds who were to hunt the natives, by forming a ring with armed soldiers, and exposing 12 or 13 Africans to the fury and hunger of the dogs; and that this shameful exhibition usually took place on Sundays!

It appears by a return made to the House of Commons from the Colonial Department, of the slave ships condemned in the British Colonies, together with the number of slaves they had on board, from 1808, to 1812, that no less than forty vessels were condemned during that period, viz. twenty-seven at Sierra Leone, five at the Cape, three at the Bahamas, two at Barbadoes, and three at Jamaica, containing, altogether, 6257 slaves; of whom twelve hundred were females.

*Wife sold at Market, after one month's marriage!!!*—A well-looking young woman, wife of J. Hall, to whom she had been

married only one month, was on Monday last, at Ludlow, (conformable to an ancient law,) brought by him in a halter, and sold by public auction in the market, for two-shillings and sixpence, with the addition of sixpence for the rope, to which she was tied to the cross! In this sale the customary market fees were discharged, viz. Toll two pence, Pitching three pence. The writer of this article saw the transaction, and witnessed the pleasure which the female expressed at her release from the brute who thus unfeelingly brought her to market. (*Shrewsbury Chron.*)

*Stage Coaches.*—In the year 1762, when throughout the kingdom only six Stage coaches were constantly going, a pamphlet was written by one John Cresset, of the Charter-house, demanding their suppression. Among the many grave reasons given against their continuance is the following:—"These Stage Coaches make gentlemen come to London upon every small occasion, which otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessity; nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives often come up, who, rather than come such long journeys on horseback, would stay at home. Here, when they come to town, they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats; and by these means get such a habit of idleness, and love of pleasure, that they are uneasy ever after."

The heat of the weather during the last week in July, was very great, and at length intense, the thermometer being as high as 87 in a Northern aspect, and 92 in an Eastern aspect. The following were the hottest days during the last seven successive years:—

1808—July 13 . . 92	1812—August 18 . 82
1809—August 10 . 72	1813—July 30 . . 84
1810—Sep. 2 . . 84	1814—July 28 . . 92
1811—July 28 . . 83	

*Moderate prices: no extravagance!*—During the late run of feasts, the prices of poultry in London reached a height which will scarcely be credited. In the week before the Allied Sovereigns left town, ducks were sold at twenty-two shillings the couple! At Oxford and elsewhere, fowls and chickens were from sixteen to eighteen shillings the couple.

*French Importations.*—of *Edibles, &c.*—*Jersey, July 18.*—Since our communication with the coast of Normandy, the influx of Frenchmen is immense, bringing all sorts of merchandise, lace, provisions, fruit, &c. which has lowered the prices of every article of living, so as to allow the opportunity of enjoying the luxuries of life on very moderate terms.

*Margate, July 26.*—Vessels arrive daily from the French coast with all sorts of provisions, which are sold at reasonable prices—such as veal, at 7d. per lb.; fresh butter, 10d.; eggs, 16 for a shilling; fowls, 4s. per couple; geese, 5s. a piece, &c. Besides these vessels, a regular packet sails from this place every week to Ostend with passengers, and in return brings all kind of provisions, which are sold in our markets equally cheap.

*Fairs.*—The mischief produced by many of these exhibitions is very great during the time they last. *Nocturnal dances* succeed to the dissipation of the day, and prove a copious source of immorality and misfortunes; *nuisances of the very worst description.* The following list of fairs in the vicinity of the metropolis, shews the duration of each:—

Peckham fair, days 3	Totthillfields, Easter 3
Camberbell . . . 3	Whitsuntide . . . 3
Ham . . . . . 3	Bartholomew Fair 4
Battersea . . . 3	Fairlop . . . . . 2
Wandsworth . . 3	Harlow Bush . . . 2
Chiswick . . . . 3	West End . . . . 3
Parson's Green . 3	Uxbridge . . . . 3
Brentford . . . 3	Kingston . . . . 3
Edgware . . . . 3	Mitcham . . . . 3
Greenwich, Easter 3	Croydon . . . . 3
Whitsuntide . . 3	Romford . . . . 3
Charlton . . . . 3	Enfield . . . . 3
Stepney . . . . 3	Hounslow . . . 3
Bow . . . . . 3	Barnet . . . . 3
Edmonton . . . 3	

Total 83 days, deducted from industry.

*Beggars.*—The Mayor of Oxford has set an example worthy of being followed by all other Chief Magistrates, in requesting the inhabitants of that city to abstain from giving alms to beggars, an office having been established at the Town-hall, for investigating the cases of persons asking alms, and affording relief to such as really want it.—Professional beggars are dealt with according to law.

\*. According to law every person giving money to a common beggar, is liable to a penalty of five shillings.

*Antiquities.*—Yesterday morning, the workmen employed in digging the canal in Sidbury, adjoining this city, found among the soil several pieces of armour, swords, pistols, &c. which were purchased of them by a gentleman of this place, in whose possession they now remain. There is no doubt of their having lain in the situation they were discovered in, from the time of the battle of Worcester. A skull and some human bones were found near the same spot.—*Worcester Herald, July 15.*

Lately a number of cows and heifers from Normandy, attended by two French drovers, arrived at Reading market: they fetched from 7l. to 9l. each: it was the *fifth drove* the men had brought since peace.

*Doctor in Medicine, by Divine Authority.*  
—At the Somerset County Sessions, Thomas Draper was brought up to receive punishment as a rogue and vagabond, having lately disgusted the inhabitants of Bath and Bristol by his impudent pretensions to cure all manner of disorders by virtue of his touch, alleging that the reason why the Esculapian race were not as certain of effecting cures as himself, was, that they had their authority from Warwick-square, but he had received his diploma from God! Many thousands of persons were daily flocking to this knave's house, in the persuasion of his infallible skill, and the Doctor was getting rich apace by contributions levied on ignorance and superstitious credulity. This mania among his followers attained a height which is scarcely credible, when the Magistrates caused the Doctor to be apprehended.

A large sturgeon caught, lately in the Tees, a little below Stockton, measured eight feet six inches in length, and weighed 1st. 4lb.

## SCOTLAND.

The mason work of *Nelson's Monument* on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh, is now finished. Over the door which fronts the east is placed the following inscription:—

To the Memory of  
Vice Admiral

HORATIO LORD VISCOUNT NELSON,

And the great Victory of Trafalgar,

Too dearly purchased with his blood,

The grateful citizens of Edinburgh

Have erected this Monument:

Not to express their unavailing sorrow for  
his death,

Nor yet to celebrate the matchless glories  
of his life;

But, by his noble example, to teach their  
sons

To emulate what they admire, and, like  
him,

When duty requires it,

To die for their country.

A.D. MDCCCV.

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*Nelson Estate.*—The Lords of the Treasury have at length purchased a mansion

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and demesne on which to appropriate the sum granted by Parliament as a suitable residence for the representatives of the illustrious Nelson. This estate is Branches Park, at Cowlinge, Suffolk, late the property and residence of John Kemp, Esq. who recently purchased the same of F. Dickens, Esq. late M. P. for Northamptonshire.

## IRELAND.

*Catholic Bishop elected.*—The Irish papers state, that Cardinal Gonsalvi's late mission to the Prince Regent, had for its object simply to obtain permission for the Pope to send an agent to the approaching Congress at Vienna, for the purpose of reclaiming the whole of the Papal territories. The Cardinal is stated to have declared to the Right Rev. Dr. Moylan, Catholic bishop of Cork, that he knew nothing of M. Quarantotti's rescript, till he saw it in London, and that on his return to Rome he would use all his influence to get it revoked. The Irish Catholic priests have begun to elect their bishops in the canonical way, by chapter. The Catholic see of Leighlin and Ferns being vacant by the death of the late holder, (Dr. Delany) Dr. Murphy has been elected *Vicar capitular*, or acting bishop. The person elected is to be proposed or *postulated*, for his Holiness's approbation, which will be granted as a matter of course. This, the Irish editors add, will be the first instance of the free election of an Irish Catholic bishop for several centuries. There are forty parish priests in the diocese.

The Catholic clergy of the diocese assembled for the purpose at Carlow. Dr. Murphy, on whom the choice of a great majority fell, was announced to the Catholic archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Troy, who is to report to Rome. The principle of domestic nomination will thus be established as a substitute for the Veto.

*Disturbed State.*—A Dublin paper says, that such is the disturbed state of Ireland, Judge Fletcher, in travelling the circuit, from Kilkenny to Clonmell, was obliged to have an escort of 12 dragoons, notwithstanding which, in one town (Cullin) the populace pelted him with stones.

*The loan of 3,000,000l.* to be raised in Ireland this year, was contracted for in Dublin. Though the largest loan ever raised in Ireland, it has been procured on advantageous terms for the public. The contractors were Messrs. Gibbon, Williams, & Co.—for every 100l. money 90l. 3 per cents; 30l. 15s. 4 per cents.

# PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. III. *Meeting of Parliament—further adjournment. — Meeting for business — Thanks to Lord Wellington. — Rupture of the Negotiation. — Norway. — Speaker's Speech. — Slave Trade. — Corn Laws. — Princess of Wales. — Supplies. — Lord Cochrane. — Princess of Wales. — Speech by H. R. H. the Prince Regent.*

[The adjournment of Parliament having been, chiefly, with a view to negotiations for Peace, carrying on on the Continent, which were not brought to a conclusion, nor could be brought to a fit state for publicity, against the time appointed for the re-assembling of Parliament, March 1, 1814, the Houses assembled on this day, when messages were brought down to them respectively, from the Prince Regent, recommending a further adjournment to the 21st.]

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 21.—Both Houses assembled.

*Ship-builders on the River Thames.*—March 23.—Sir Samuel Romilly presented a petition signed by 2000 persons. It stated that the trade of ship-building in private yards on the river had been nearly annihilated. There were 41 private slips for building ships in the river, and in but one of those slips was a ship now building. There were also 51 single docks, and 11 double docks for repairing ships, and only eighteen ships repairing in those docks. The petitioners attributed this decay in their trade to the great encouragement given to building ships in India; and the prayer of their petition was against extending the time for admitting India-built ships to the advantage of British registers.

March 24.—Thanks of both Houses of Parliament unanimously voted to Field Marshal Arthur Marquess of Wellington, and the army under his command, for the consummate ability, experience, skill, and valour, displayed in the victory of Orthies, and leading to the occupation of Bordeaux.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 28.—In the case of *Selkirk v. Davis*, the judgment of the Court of Session was affirmed. This case is of the highest importance; the question being whether, in the event of a Commission of Bankruptcy being issued against a person having property in England and Scotland, the effects in Scotland are to be distributed under the English Commission of Bankruptcy; or whether that may not be prevented by subsequent arrestment of the property in Scotland. The Court of Session decided, that the property must be divided under the English Commission.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 28.—The House in a Committee of Supply the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved—that 1,900,000*l.* be granted for the interest of Exchequer Bills. He then stated that there were 29,000,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills, for which no provision had been made: he therefore moved that 290,000*l.* the hundredth part of 29,000,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* for debentures, making together 300,000*l.* be granted, in order to be paid in equal quarterly payments to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt. Agreed.

March 30.—A Bill to revive and continue the Acts relating to Gold Coin, read.

March 31.—Sir S. Romilly obtained leave to bring in a bill to subject the freehold estates of persons, who die indebted, to the payment of their debts.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

### *Rupture of the Negotiation.*

April 4.—The Earl of Liverpool was commanded by the Prince Regent to inform the House, that the negotiation which had been lately carried on for the conclusion of peace with France was now at an end. While his Majesty's confidential servants deeply regretted that failure of their efforts for peace which had led to this communication, it must at least be satisfactory to all to know, that both in the principle on which that negotiation was broken off, and in the particular circumstances and causes which immediately produced the rupture, there was the most complete agreement and concurrence amongst the whole of the Allies. His Lordship gave notice that a Declaration explaining the causes, might be expected. [A similar communication was made to House of Commons, by Chancellor of Exchequer.] Adjourned to that day fortnight.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 18.—*Recent Negotiations.*—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, previous to the recess, he had stated to the house, that a communication would be made to parliament on the subject of the rupture of the negotiations carrying on at Chatillon. Since that statement had been made, wonderful events had taken place, and the parties in the negotiation were now changed. Those events were so fully known, as to require no explanation; and his Majesty's ministers did not now deem it expedient to produce the said documents.

Mr. Whitbread.—Great events had indeed taken place, at which no man rejoiced more sincerely than himself, (*hear, hear*). Still, however, he should think it a dereliction of duty in the House of Commons, if they did not call for the papers which,

previous to the recess, his Majesty's ministers had signified should be laid before them: the house had a right to them.

A debate on the Colonial Offices Bill—enforcing residence: advanced one stage.

[April 19.—A similar communication on the late change of events made to the House of Lords, by the Earl of Liverpool: Lords Grenville, Grey, &c. expected documents.]

April 21.—Bill for the improvement in Cheapside, and St. Martin's le Grand read.

*Norway.*

Mr. Whitbread had a question to put for the sake of humanity. It was known, that by the treaty with Sweden, Norway was guaranteed to that power. The Norwegians, however, appeared indisposed to this measure, and determined to resist the Swedish yoke. Our Government, it was stated, had undertaken the task of starving Norway into submission. He wished to know if orders to this end had been issued.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that this subject was delicate, and peculiar: but the House were aware of the treaty.

*Speaker's Speech.*

April 22.—This being the day fixed for a motion relative to the Speaker's Speech to the Prince Regent at the close of last Session. Lord Morpeth rose, accordingly, and pointed out the following passage as that which he objected to:—"But, Sir, these are not the only subjects to which our attention has been called: other momentous changes have been proposed for our consideration. Adhering, however, to those Laws by which the Throne, the Parliament, and the Government of this Country are made fundamentally Protestant, we have not consented to allow that those who acknowledge a Foreign jurisdiction should be authorised to administer the powers and jurisdiction of this realm;—willing as we are, nevertheless, and willing as I trust we ever shall be, to allow the the largest scope to Religious Toleration."—This, his Lordship contended, was an unauthorised communication to the Prince Regent; and in making it, the Speaker had deviated from his line of duty. He therefore moved.—"that a special entry should be made on the Journals, that it ought not to be drawn into a precedent for the Speaker to communicate to the Throne any thing which had engaged the attention of the House, but was not consented to."

The motion being read from the chair of the Committee, the Speaker addressed the House in his defence. He quoted precedents to show that whatever had occupied the attention of the House during the Session, it was perfectly regular to advert to, on presenting a Money Bill.

This custom had prevailed from the earliest times. In the reign of James I. several matters had been mentioned in this way in the speeches of the Speakers.—In 1715 a variety of topics had been introduced into the speeches of Mr. Speaker Compton, which were also not matters of a nature to have been brought before the house in the shape of bills; Mr. Onslow, in one of his speeches, had taken occasion to advert to the result of an enquiry, instituted by the house into the conduct of certain naval commanders. Mr. Onslow had even enlarged on the impolicy of continental wars; and it had not been unusual in many cases to introduce matters not only never in progress for the royal assent in the shape of bill, but such as merely concerned the privileges of the house. In 1744 Mr. Onslow had enlarged on topics of this description; and in 1745, in presenting a bill for disarming the Highlands, he had entered into various matters connected with what he apprehended to be the most proper measures to be adopted in regard to that part of the kingdom; he dwelt on the expediency of abolishing the heritable jurisdiction, and several other particulars which were intended to form the foundation of future bills in a future Session. From the access which the present Lord Onslow had handsomely afforded him to his father's papers, it distinctly appeared, that Mr. Serjeant Onslow thought it within his province to advert in his speeches to the throne, to bills which had been before parliament, and failed. In 1788 a bill of great importance (relative to the writ of habeas corpus) had passed that house but had been thrown out in the House of Lords; yet Mr. Onslow had alluded to that failure in the address which he had prepared for being delivered to the throne. That speech, though intended to be delivered, had not in fact, been delivered, because the King did not come to the house, as had been expected; and he therefore used it only as evidence of Mr. Onslow's opinion. A bill had been brought into the Irish parliament to admit the Roman Catholics to situations in the law, and for other purposes connected with the removal of disabilities affecting the Roman Catholic body. A petition was at that time presented, praying that the elective franchise might be extended to them: but this was rejected. The Speaker, Mr. Foster, a name not to be mentioned without the highest respect, though there had been no bill before the house, in relation to that particular point, adverted to it in his address, and stated his sentiments respecting the indispensable necessity of preserving a Protestant parliament, and



the Protestant ascendancy: and for that speech he afterwards received thanks.

He (the Speaker,) had been called upon by the duties of his situation to address the throne, to communicate what had been done, and to explain the grounds and reasons of the whole proceeding. In performing this duty to the best of his understanding and ability, he had selected such topics, as, in the exercise of the discretion entrusted to persons in his situation, he thought most worthy of being dwelt upon. He therefore, without fear, though not without concern, delivered up his conduct to the House for its judgment.

Mr. Whitbread said, the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Speaker) had no authority for such a proceeding; he was neither authorised by the House nor justified by any precedent in taking the liberty to make the observations he had done. Mr. W. concluded a speech of considerable length, by moving an amendment, in substance, "that it appeared to the House, that the Speaker did, at the close of the last Session, deliver a speech at the bar of the House of Lords, in which he stated certain proceedings that had taken place in a committee of the whole House relative to the claims of the Roman Catholics, without any authority from the House so to do; and that he did inform the Prince Regent of the motives and reasons which he assumed to have influenced the committee on that occasion: that by so doing he had been guilty of a violation of the trust reposed in him, and of the privileges of that House, of which he was the chosen guardian and protector."

The introduction of subjects not formed into laws, was defended by Mr. Banks, Mr. Rose, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Bathurst: and was censured by Mr. Wynne, Mr. F. Douglas, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Plunkett, and Mr. Tierney.

Mr. Whitbread withdrew his motion.

On a division on Lord Morpeth's motion.

For the motion, 106—Against it, 274.

#### Corruption of Blood.

April 25.—This bill was opposed by Mr. Yorke, as changing laws of the greatest antiquity—from the conquest. It was disadvantageous to landed property and involved the escheat to the Lord of the Manor. If we were enacting a new law, to make children suffer for the sins of their father, it might be unjust. Lord Coke stated, that if the wife of an attainted person lost her dower—if his children lost their inheritance, it was to increase the horror at the crime: it was to deter: it was part of the punishment. He moved an amendment—to pre-

vent the operation of the bill in cases of High Treason, petty Treason, and murder.

Sir James Mackintosh agreed that this doctrine was almost as ancient as any other part of our law, and yet the mere antiquity of it did not appear to him a sufficient ground for retaining it. Many of our ancient laws had taken the tint of the barbarous times in which they had their origin. The torture of the *peine forte et dure*, the burning women in cases of petty treason, and the writ of *heretico comburendo* were all of as great antiquity, yet they had, in enlightened times, been all of them done away. Corruption of Blood, in case of treason, never was part of the old law of Scotland: nor, as he believed, of any country but this. It was extended to Scotland by the Act of the 7th of Queen Anne, and with the express proviso that it should expire at the death of the Pretender. In 1743, this act was again extended during the lives of the sons of the Pretender: and not until 1799 was it made perpetual.

The Solicitor-General said, if the opinions of wise and learned men of the last century had been against the principle of continuing the doctrine of corruption of blood, why did they not remove it in the case of felony? That case had nothing to do with the lives of the Pretender and his sons. By the statute of Henry VIII. which gave up the forfeiture after a year and a day, and then allowed the estate to escheat to the lord, that circumstance evidently kept up the corruption of blood: for without that, the estate could not be escheated to the lord. No doubt but many men had at different times been restrained from the commission of evil deeds, from the recollection of what must inevitably be the consequence to their innocent unoffending offspring. As to felony—murder, for instance—he could not think a murderer a person for whom we could be supposed to interest ourselves; but he believed, that with regard to the law of escheat, in almost all instances the crown had, after the execution of the felon, made a distribution of his property, in the first place among all his lawful creditors, and secondly among his family.

Sir S. Romilly observed, that Corruption of Blood did not prevail in the county of Kent; for the law of gavel kind provided expressly against it. Mr. Justice Blackstone, had said, that he hoped it would not then be long before corruption of blood would be done away. Among writers on the subject in other countries, he had met only one who said any thing in favour of this doctrine. It was a French gentleman named Tournelle, who said,—"Il faut percer le cœur du père par le sein du fils."

He could not help mentioning a case of great hardship. A woman named Wisdom, had been found guilty of murder, at Oxford, in 1747. An estate to which she many years afterwards became entitled, (for she had by some means obtained her pardon,) had been purchased by a gentleman for a valuable consideration, and had been held by him as such *bona fide* purchase. Within a short time the son of this woman claimed the estate; and the conviction for murder, and consequent corruption of blood, was pleaded in bar of the claim: on which the woman, who is still living, though at a very advanced age, turned informer, and apprised government of the right of escheat. Government had proceeded at law to recover it, and most expensive proceedings were now heaped on the man who had given a fair price for it.

The Solicitor-General said, he believed his honourable and learned friend was mistaken. As he understood the matter, Mr. North had purchased this estate, knowing the right of this woman, and the corruption of blood; and the Crown had stept in with the escheat to benefit the family.

Sir S. Romilly—The estate had been purchased by different persons, none of whom knew a syllable of this woman's right, or any corruption of blood.

For the amendment, 42—Against it, 37.

April 29.—The bill for making freehold property, liable to the payment of simple contract debts was discussed at large. It was urged that tradesmen and others gave credit on their knowledge of a man's landed property;— he died, — and they obtained no redress. A man might dispose of his landed property by will, and leave just debts unpaid. It was objected that to make landed property liable to simple contract debts, was to admit gaming debts, and others, which after a man's death, could not be repelled by evidence. The heir would suffer by the frauds of knaves. Freehold descends from the ancestor to the heir—and *should* descend unembarrassed. On a division, for the bill, 61—Against 37.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 5.—Earl Grey presented a petition from Newcastle on Tyne against alteration in the Corn Laws [many others followed.]

The Noble Earl then wished to ascertain whether it was a *sine qua non* that Norway should be united to Sweden; or whether any other alternative remained, in the event of Norway being determined to maintain its independence.

The Earl of Liverpool did not give an answer satisfactory to Lord Grey.

[The same subject was also revived in the House of Commons.]

Lord Grenville moved an Address, importing that at the expected Congress of the Powers of Europe, the total abandonment of the Slave Trade should be strongly urged; unanimously agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### Slave Trade.

May 3.—Mr. Wilberforce, after advertising to the continuance of the Slave Trade by the Spaniards and Portuguese, moved an Address to the following effect:—"That the House, relying in confidence on the solemn assertions and declarations which it had promulgated in 1806 and 1810, for the absolute and unequivocal abolition of the Slave Trade, humbly besought the Prince Regent to interpose the good offices and interference of Government with the Allied Powers on the Continent, to induce them to aid and assist in this desirable and humane object, by discountenancing and forbidding the same in their dominions."

Motion seconded by Chancellor of the Exchequer, *non. con.*

##### Corn Laws.

May 3.—Sir H. Parrell moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the resolutions he had before submitted.

Mr. Rose said, he should offer to the House reasons for which he thought it impossible for them to proceed on that Report. The first Resolution was, that the export of Corn should be *free at all times, and without any restrictions*. The Committee last year had only gone the length of suggesting the propriety of *regulating* the exportation; but the taking off *all restraints* to exportation was a new idea, now, for the first time proposed. Another resolution against allowing the importation of Flour, was the most extravagant proposition he had ever heard of. This would be cutting off every resource in time of scarcity: for, on account of the room which Corn took up, supplies from America, and most other countries, came entirely in Flour. It was very extraordinary that when the witnesses which the Committee had called from Ireland, declared two guineas a barrel, 70s. a quarter, a fair average price for Wheat in Dublin market, the Committee should, notwithstanding fix 90s. or 100s. a quarter. Mr. Curwen, (a zealous agriculturist) thought, at the present exorbitant high rents, 80s. a quarter was a bare saving price for the farmer, but the Committee chose to fix a much higher price. If Corn was to be permanently at 90s. a quarter, the quarter loaf must be at *thirteen-pence half-penny*. The question required much more serious consideration.

After some debate, the House in a Com-

mittee, read the first and second resolutions. When these were read,

Mr. Huskisson rose to move his amendment, which he grounded on two principles,—that it was advisable that a country should, as far as possible, be independent of foreign supply;—and that there should be a steady uniformity of price: he argued that it was strongly to be presumed, that there must be some defect in the present Corn System, when it was found, that we were yearly more dependent on foreign nations, and that the fluctuation was extreme. Fifty years ago, before the System existed, the price was much more steady: it did not vary above one-third in fifty years, whereas its fluctuation now in comparison was as three to one. The chief object in this measure should be to protect the interest of the numerous class of agricultural labourers. He instanced the partial alteration made in the System in the year 1806, with respect to Ireland, as a proof of the immense advantages which might be expected by giving further encouragement to Agriculture. He concluded by moving as an amendment, a graduated scale, making the duty 24s. when the quarter should be 63s.; and reducing the duty on importation by one shilling, as the price of Corn rose in the same proportion: so that at 80s. it might be free.

Sir H. Parnell said, for the sake of unanimity he would agree to the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought that discussion should be delayed.

Mr. Huskisson's amendment agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a new resolution, for allowing Foreign Corn to be warehoused in this country, so that it might be exported duty-free, if not allowed to come into the market.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Tuesday, May 10.*—Several Messages from the Prince Regent, relative to an Annuity to the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c. presented by the Earl of Liverpool.

Earl Grey brought the situation of Norway before the House. After a long debate, his Lordship's motion for raising the blockade of the ports of Norway, by British ships, was negatived,—for the motion 34; against it 115: majority 81.

Lord Liverpool, in explanation, said, that with respect to Denmark, either the acts of Prince Christian were the effects of Danish treachery, or, as he was more inclined to suppose, his conduct was a usurpation of the Crown of Norway,

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*May 9.*—Committee on Excise and Customs: it was agreed that the present Duties

should remain till the 5th of July, 1815, except on goods carried coastwise.

Mr. Whitbread took an opportunity of asking whether the *Income Tax* would be removed on the 5th of April next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it might be in the power of Government to remove *part* of the Tax before that time; but, the question depended on a variety of contingencies.

#### Duke of Wellington.

*May 10.*—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a resolution, that an annuity of 10,000*l.* should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Duke of Wellington, and the two next heirs male of his body succeeding to the Dukedom, in addition to the sum of 1000*l.* a year, which had been already granted out of the same fund. He was aware that in a case of this nature the munificence of the nation would be more properly exercised in annexing to the dignity a large territorial possession; and it was therefore proposed that the annuity out of the Consolidated Fund should be commuted for a sum of 300,000*l.* as soon as the Duke could find a proper estate in which to invest that sum. It had been found in other instances that the plan of committing this duty to a parliamentary or public commissioner, was attended with very great inconvenience. Fifty thousand pounds of this sum might be left applicable to the purpose of building a proper mansion house, or making such additions as might be necessary to a mansion house. Before he set down, he wished to state, the sum now to be voted, with the sums already granted to the Duke, would give an annual income, of about 18 or 19,000*l.*

Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Pousoyby, and Mr. Canning, did not think the proposed grant sufficient; another 100,000*l.* was therefore added; and the annuity raised in proportion.—The resolution for a grant of an annuity of 13,000*l.* to be commuted for a sum of 400,000 agreed to, *nem con.*

#### Lords Lynedoch, Hill, and Beresford.

The House went into a Committee on the Messages respecting Lords Lynedoch, Hill, and Beresford, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a grant of 2000*l.* a year to each of them, and their two next heirs male succeeding to their titles.

The two other Noble Lords advanced to the Peerage for their eminent services in the Peninsula, had not been the subject of any Message, merely because their private fortunes were considered as fully adequate.

#### Norway.

Mr. W. Wynne prefaced his motion with some remarks on the Danish treaty; and

on that with Sweden, the conditions of which, he said, had been performed on our part, by procuring the cession of Norway; but the Norwegians were not disposed to be transferred to another Sovereign, and we had no right to use compulsory means. If Denmark had been found to have treacherously stirred up the proceedings in Norway, there might be some colour for our conduct; but it was impossible to believe that such was the case, now they heard that the treaty with that country had been fully ratified. He concluded by moving, "That an Address be presented to the Prince Regent, requesting that he would interpose his authority to preserve the people of Norway from the alternative of a famine, or the subjugation of a foreign yoke, and that, while the subject was under consideration, we should suspend our blockade."

The motion was supported by Mr. Lambton, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Ponsonby, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. W. Smith; and opposed by Mr. Steven, Mr. Canning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Bathurst, and Sir T. Ackland. On a division, Ayes 71—Noes 229.

#### Corn Laws.

May 13.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, with respect to the first resolution, he presumed there would be a general concurrence. Agriculture (he proceeded) had never flourished without a free exportation, and no inconvenience had ever arisen from a free exportation sanctioned by law. Even had this free exportation been permitted in seasons of scarcity, it would not have been resorted to, and supplies from other countries would have flowed in, in aid of scarcity at home. Whenever a bounty was granted by Parliament for the importation of Corn, the price was invariably found to rise in the foreign markets.—In other countries, in a season of scarcity, the consumption of corn was diminished; but that could not take place in this country, in consequence of the poor laws.

Mr. Foster coincided in opinion with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir H. Parnell said the regulations respecting exportation, were of more value than those which regarded importation, and the latter were only of consequence as they affected the former.

Mr. Rose was afraid the consequences of acceding to it would be found in the result to be extremely prejudicial.

Sir J. Newport said, that in 1806, the bar had been removed that had separated England from Ireland, on the subject of the Corn Trade. Agriculture had in-

creased, and the people had been better fed than before; the present was only an extension of the same principle.

Mr. Western thought that up to a given price neither exportation nor importation should be prohibited, though he could not wholly assent to the resolution, in opposition to a principle so long established.

Mr. P. Grant wished to re-establish the system of a century when we exported corn, in opposition to that of the last half century, during which we had been in the habit of importing it. If the country could grow enough of corn for its own consumption, then the growth of it ought by all means to be promoted; but if not, importation should be encouraged. He did not approve of a plan to encourage both systems.

Mr. W. Smith was of opinion, it would be better to postpone the measure, till the country at large became more acquainted with its nature and probable effect.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that when reference was made to former times, it was to times when the population was one half what it now is.

#### Committee of Supply—Navy.

Mr. W. Dundas said, the first subject was the ordinary of the navy; it consisted of two parts,—the full and half-pay; the next was the wear and tear, and the arms required to fit ships for future ordinary service; the next was the public works which had been advanced, for though it was to be hoped that we should not soon be again at war, such a great country as this must always take care to provide for future contingencies. The army provisions, viz. transporting and finding the troops on their passage to various destinations abroad, amounted to, he believed, about 1,600,000*l.* but he thought he should be able to reduce it to 800,000*l.* The estimate published for prisoners of war was 1,300,000*l.* but he supposed there would be a deduction of 265,000*l.* The whole, he believed, would be 12,800,000*l.* but the deduction about 3,000,000*l.* The number of seamen employed amounted to no less than 140,000; the navy hoisted above 1000 pennants. The country had never before experienced a higher state of glory. He then moved,

"That a sum not exceeding 2,000,000*l.* be granted for wear and tear during 1813.

61,000*l.* for superannuated clerks.

460,000*l.* for half-pay of superannuated officers, of the navy and marines.

270,000*l.* for salaries to the Admiralty, Navy Pay, and Victualling Offices.

150,000 for the Transport Office.

2,980,000*l.* for the Transport Service.

225,000*l.* for sick and wounded seamen.

1,300,000*l.* for prisoners of war in health.

1,600,000*l.* for troops and garrisons.



Mr. Croker stated, that under the article of superannuation, and of half-pay, there was an increase of 60,000l.; under extraordinary there was a reduction of 700,000l. that the increased expense of bringing home the troops amounted to 500,000l. and that upon the article of Transport Service, there had been an excess of 700,000l. He was, happy, however, to state, that after the present year this expence would cease.

In answer to a question from Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Croker said, that from the fund called Queen Caroline's, over which the house had no control, an addition had been made within the last two months to the pensions of widows of naval officers.

May 20. Mr. Whitbread presented a petition from Charles Random de Berenger, desiring to have returned to him *those identical bank notes* which were found upon him when he was arrested. He had the value in *other bank notes*, but these were retained as evidence in the case of the fraud committed on the Stock Exchange. It was hinted that the power of the Alien Act had been abused. Mr. Ponsonby, Sir S. Romilly, Sir J. Mackintosh thought they were not held under the charge for which de Berenger was in custody. The Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Bathurst, and others thought the necessity of securing evidence for the purposes of public justice, was in the discretion of the magistrate, and paramount to such considerations.

The subject was resumed May 23. The House divided; for a committee of enquiry, 32; against it, 151.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 26. Lord Boringdon presented a Bill for the better prevention of the spreading of the small pox. Read a first time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### *Roman Catholics of Ireland.*

May 24. Mr. Grattan presented a petition from a large body of Roman Catholics in Ireland, praying relief. He said, that under present circumstances, he did not mean to move any discussion on the subject, or any ulterior proceeding. He knew it was the wish of many of the Catholics to have the case brought forward, but he also knew that it was not the wish of all.

Sir J. C. Hippisley called the attention of the House to the proceedings of the Catholic Board, which had assumed the authority of a parliament over the Catholics.

On the second reading of the resolution to grant 2000l. per annum to Lord Hill,

Mr. C. Wynne said it was insufficient, as Lord Hill was one of thirteen children: his father was known in that House, and

had lived long on a small fortune with great respectability. He had five sons in the public service; a son of his died lately and left seven children. Altogether there were no less than nineteen to provide for. Lord Hill could therefore expect no very considerable addition to his private fortune.

#### *Corn Trade.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a Bill for permitting the exportation of corn and grain.

Mr. Coke said, he was not for that price which was to cover high rent: a system most mischievous to the country, and injurious to the landed interest. He thought that the land well cultivated would produce twice as much corn as it did. Last year had produced a most abundant harvest, and corn could now be sold so as to remunerate the farmer. Thirty shillings was equal this year to forty in price for some years before.

Mr. Huskisson then moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the resolutions respecting the import of corn.

Lord A. Hamilton said, it appeared to him impossible, that while this country was so great a manufacturing country as it now is, that it could raise sufficient corn for its own consumption. The export of our manufactures was, however, an object of equal, and even greater consequence, than the export of all the corn that could be raised in this country, if all the hands were taken from the manufactures and employed in agriculture. What articles had foreign nations to give in exchange, not only for our manufactures, but our corn? It was said that Ireland had lately, from an importing country, become an exporting one. It was not from the superfluity of its produce that Ireland exported, but it was because the mass of the people of that country lived on potatoes. Would any gentleman in that House wish this country to be an exporting country on the same principle? After several other observations, he concluded by moving an amendment, that those resolutions should be read a second time this day three months."

Sir G. Clerk disclaimed entirely for himself as well as the framers of the report; that their object was permanently to raise the price of corn. If a much greater quantity of corn was imported in future, the produce of this country would diminish in at least an equal proportion? and therefore the supply would not be greater, nor the price lower. He looked to a proper regulation of the import for a steady price. There were years of general dearth all over Europe; in such years the price of corn must be enormously increased. He



understood that corn could be imported from the Baltic at 60s. a quarter, and in a short time it would fall lower. At this price no British farmer could afford to grow it. He believed that it must be a price of near 80s. a quarter, upon the average of years, to give a fair profit to the farmers of this country, and up to that price, our farmers should have a monopoly at home.

Mr. Western wished the Legislature to abstain from coming to any resolutions on the subject at present; for the effect of an importation would be to withdraw a large portion of capital from employment, and to check, in a great degree, the exertions of the agriculturist—both the economical and the enterprising.

Mr. Brand, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Foster, Mr. Protheroe, and Sir H. Parnell, likewise delivered their sentiments.

On a division—For the amendment, 72; against, 144; majority, 117.

Mr. W. Smith brought in a bill for better preventing the crime of child-stealing.

#### *Corn Laws.*

On the question for the House resolving itself into a committee.

Sir John Newport conceived that some very important points had been but slightly touched, and others entirely omitted. It was absolutely necessary to guard our home agriculture. The free and unrestricted admission of imported corn would be the destruction of our agriculture. It had been asked, why, since the rates settled in 1804 had been found sufficient to protect our agriculture, was it now necessary to think of any further rates? The answer to this was obvious. Our relations with other states had entirely changed since 1804, and had necessarily burdened this country with a weight of taxation, which of itself produced an alteration of prices. It would be hard, indeed, if our exertions for the good of other nations, should arm them with the power of destroying British agriculture. He thought it impossible to leave agriculture alone to the consequence of a free trade, while every branch of our manufactures was protected by duties. When it was admitted that the improvement in our manufactures had arisen from protecting duties, it was strange, indeed, to produce that improvement as an argument against protecting our agriculture. He thought it could not be wise nor prudent to allow the country ever to be placed in the situation that she was in, a very few years ago, of dependence on our enemies for liberty to purchase our provisions.

Mr. Burrell, (member for Sussex) said, it appears to me that the opposers of the

measure think, that nothing can be more desirable to the community, than that corn should be extremely cheap; but if corn be the only cheap article in the country, I have yet to learn how the cultivator of soil is to be enabled to purchase the other necessities of life, to pay his taxes and poor-rates, and employ the labouring class of the community. Surely, Gentlemen forget that every load of wheat grown in the island has contributed largely to the country before it can be sold; to prove this I have only to enumerate the taxes upon land, horses, leather, and property-tax; to which I must add poor-rates and tithes: most of these must be paid before the crops are disposed of, and yet gentlemen are willing to permit any quantity of grain (which pays none of these duties) to be imported; to the infinite detriment of agriculture, which as much as commerce, constitutes the real greatness of an empire. We do not ask for monopoly, but for protection—we do not wish to raise the price of the loaf upon the poor man by a preference to foreign nations.

The House then went into a committee—when Mr. Foster said, he could not approve of the graduated scale, as it seemed to him founded on a great error: it fixed the price for importation on the grower instead of the importer. The consequence of which was, that when corn was 80s. the importer could bring in his corn, which he would be able to sell at 69s. and thus would undersell the English farmer, creating to him a loss of 11s. This, in fact, would operate as a duty on the farmer. In ascertaining the price, he thought it would be right to include Ireland. The prohibition on importing flour had been found most beneficial. He moved an amendment in substance, that the duty on importing wheat should not cease, till wheat was 100s. a quarter; on beans, peas, and rye, till they were at the rate of 60s.; on barley at 58; on oats at 38.; except from Quebec.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered the proposition of the Hon. Gentleman as so novel and alarming, that rather than agree to it, he would wish the whole to be postponed till next session. He was inclined to adopt the graduated scale. But even if this were adopted by Parliament, he should wish the adoption to be only temporary, to give an opportunity of ascertaining its effects for two or three years. The public, however, had a great moral lesson to learn, and must be prepared to see large quantities of its corn exported, even when it was high; and must trust to the faith of Parliament that no injury was intended. The observation on

the prohibition of flour he thought totally irrelevant. He thought the resolutions contained all the regulations on corn the country could afford, and would furnish a stepping stone which would prevent any violent transition from one price to another of an opposite extreme.

Mr. Canning was of opinion, that the graduated scale was the least objectionable, but had his doubts if the House should go beyond the first resolution.

Mr. Foster would rather lose the Bill than have a graduated scale; but had no objection to adopt the amendment of 84s.

The House divided: For the Amendment, 60; against it 81. Majority in favour of a graduated scale, 21.

In a Committee on the Acts relating to Wool, Mr. Huskisson said, that in Kent and Sussex the farmer was obliged to specify the weight and quantity of his wool within three days after its being shorn; and that it should not be removed without a permit; or if he did so remove it, he forfeited three times the value. He moved a Resolution for repealing such parts of the Acts.—Agreed to.

#### *The Corn Laws.*

Mr. Bankes rose to move for the appointment of a new Committee, to take into consideration the existing Corn Laws. He wished information should be communicated to the House by a Committee, for enquiring what was the quantity of foreign corn now in the country? what would be the quantity likely to be imported between this time and next harvest; and for three months after?

Mr. W. Smith seconded the motion. The House would be better able to legislate on this subject, when it should have seen what effect the return of peace, and the repeal of the Income and other Taxes had on the country at large.

Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Rose, Mr. Protheroe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Canning, supported the motion; Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Peel, Sir J. Newport, Mr. F. Douglas, Sir J. S. Seabright, (who charged the Chancellor of the Exchequer with adopting half measures,) Mr. Daly, Mr. Preston, Mr. Huskisson, spoke against it.

On a division: For the Committee 42; against it 99.—Majority 57.

#### *Princess of Wales.*

June 3.—The Speaker informed the House, that since he had taken the chair, he had received a letter from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, which was dated "Connaught House, June 3d, 1814." —That the Princess of Wales desired to inform the House of Commons, that his Royal

Highness the Prince Regent had been advised to take steps for preventing her appearance at Court, and to state his unalterable determination never to meet the Princess either in public or private. The proceedings of 1807, and of last year, her Royal Highness considered to be in the perfect recollection of the House; as well as the ample vindication of her conduct, to which those proceedings led.

It was impossible for her Royal Highness to conceal from herself what was the intention of the advice given to the Prince Regent, or the probability of other objects pregnant with danger to the future succession to the Throne, and to the domestic peace and tranquility of the realm.

Whatever might be her own feelings, a sense of what was due to her daughter, and to the interests of the country, induced her to communicate what had passed, to the House of Commons. Her Royal Highness, therefore, enclosed copies of the communications between her Majesty and herself."

On the motion of the Speaker these letters were read.

Mr. Methuen moved that "An humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to acquaint the House, by whose advice he had been induced to form the unalterable resolution of never meeting her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on any occasion, either in public or in private. This was supported by Mr. Whitbread.

Mr. Bragge Bathurst opposed the motion.

Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Wynne, and Mr. Tierney, by voting against the motion, did not mean to approve the advice, by which the Princess of Wales was precluded from the Drawing-room. There were certain constitutional modes of proceeding to be resorted to, if necessary, for putting an end to these dissensions; but it was hoped that the resolution of a great Personage would not prove unalterable. The motion was withdrawn.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 6.—The Earl of Liverpool presented the Treaty of Peace.

June 8.—Lord Donoughmore, in rising to move that the Petition from the Catholics of Ireland should be received, had no intention of pursuing the subject to any further stage during the present Session. The first conception was, that all things conspired to the discussion at the present moment; —the restoration of the chief Pontiff, and the arrival of the well known Rescript; but the conduct of the Catholic Board had been of late marked by a spirit which was deeply to be regretted: its pre-

ceedings were of an order rather to retard than to advance the general interests,

June 10.—On the motion of Lord Hardwicke, a Committee was appointed to investigate the Corn Laws,

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 6.—Lord Castlereagh entered the House, and was received with loud clapping and cheering. His Lordship presented a Copy of the Treaty of Peace.

#### Corn Laws.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the several Petitions against the alteration of the Corn Laws be referred to a select Committee, which was carried, after a debate, by 173 to 67.—Majority 106.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next proposed that the further consideration of the Report of the Corn Import Bill should be deferred till this day *three weeks*.

General Gascoyne moved as an amendment, that it be deferred till this day *six months*. The House divided—for the Amendment 116; against it 106; Majority 10. The Bill is lost for the present Session.

#### The Budget.

June 13.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he should postpone a great portion of the usual details to a future occasion. It would be desirable to reserve the consideration of those parts which related to the army estimates and the war taxes, till those subjects should be discussed.

#### Supplies, 1814.

Navy (exclusive of Ordnance Sea Service) .....	18,786,509
Army (including Ireland), with Barracks and Commissariat ...	18,121,173
Extraordinaries, England 9,000,000	} 9,200,000
Ditto, Ireland .....	
Unprovided ditto, last year .....	6,350,132
Ordnance (including Ireland) ....	3,955,658
Miscellaneous .....	2,500,000
Vote of } England ... 3,000,000	} 3,200,000
Credit } Ireland .... 200,000	
Subsidies voted .....	3,000,000
Ditto to be voted .....	1,200,000
Bills of Credit .....	1,000,000
Joint Charge .....	67,313,472

#### Separate Charges.

Loyalty Loan .....	71,320
Interest on Exchequer Bills .....	1,900,000
Ditto on Debentures ..	40,780
To Sinking Fund Excheq. Bills unprovided ....	290,000
Repayment Excheq. Bills .....	6,000,000
	8,311,100
Deduct Irish proportion of 67,313,472l. ....	7,919,332
Ditto Civil List and Consolidated Fund .....	187,863
	8,107,094
Total for England, .....	67,517,478

#### Ways and Means.

Annual Duties .....	3,000,000
War Taxes .....	20,500,000
Lottery .....	200,000
Vote of Credit .....	3,000,000
Naval Stores (English proportion) ..	508,546
First Loan .....	22,000,000
Second Ditto .....	18,500,000
	67,708,545

The Right Hon. Gent. stated the amount of Sinking Fund to be raised for redemption of the stock created by this loan, making the whole of the annual charge 6l. 7s. 2d. per Cent.

Mr. Grenfell was much surprised that his Right Hon. Friend had not secured some part of the loan on the sinking fund.

Mr. Ponsonby observed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had said nothing at all about the Property Tax.

#### Princess of Wales.

Mr. Methuen found himself under the necessity of calling the attention of the house to the subject of the present situation of the Princess of Wales. The Hon. Gent. was inclined to deprecate such discussions as this; but was it to be expected or endured that at this moment of triumph, while others were indulging in all the plenitude of success, she should forget the state of comparative degradation to which she was reduced? On her marriage with the Prince she had settled on her 17,000 a year out of the Prince's income, besides her own 5000l. In 1800, however, the 17,000l. was reduced to 12,000l. In 1809, the Prince again raised her income to 17,000l. and also relieved her from 49,000l. of debt. This was insufficient: she had therefore reduced the number of her horses—she had given up seeing company, till Lady Glenbervie and others of her household, handsomely refused to accept of the usual allowances: she did not owe a shilling. But was that a situation for the Princess of Wales? for our future Queen?

Lord Castlereagh said, this was the first occasion on which it was openly avowed in Parliament, that an extended provision for the Princess of Wales was the object sought after: with reference to the claim of right to the Drawing Room, he contended that Parliament could not interfere; and that any thing more preposterous than the assertion that the Princess of Wales had a right to go to her Majesty's drawing-room never was broached. The separation between the parties his Lordship considered as final. The House was, perhaps, not aware that a solemn instrument had been signed by the Prince and the Princess of Wales, in the year 1809, to which was also

added the signatures of the King and most of his Cabinet Ministers. Motion withdrawn.

#### *Army Estimate.*

Lord Palmerstone said, there was an increase in the army, from last year of 7,000 men, and of 110,000 consequent charge. There had also been an augmentation of pay to the non-commissioned officers. The pay of serjeant major had been increased 6d. per day, and a new rank had been created, namely, that of serjeants of the colours, men selected for their bravery and activity, and whose pay was to be 2s. 6d. per day. The additional expense from this augmentation fell rather short of 20,000l.

It was proposed there should be an increase of half-pay to brigade generals and regimental officers. No pay at present attached to the rank of general officers but in the capacity of regimental officers. In the list of generals, not less than 29, when not in actual service, were only in the receipt of the pay of majors, and 6 of that of captains. His object then, was, to place the army on the same footing as the navy, and to give the major-general as such, the same rate of pay and half-pay as the rear-admiral, and the lieutenant-general the same as the vice-admiral. The expense he estimated at 83,000l. a year. The next branch was a proposed increase of half-pay to regimental officers: he estimated the increased expense likely to result from it at about 160,000l. a year.

A diminution was effected from a reduction of expenses in the land forces, to the amount of about 745,000l.; in the militia, of 768,000l.; in the volunteers, of 160,000l.; in the staff of about 118,000l.; Irish commissariat and barracks about 118,000l.; in the local militia of 421,000l. with several other items, making in all a reduction of about 2,300,000l.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, June 27.—The Earl of Liverpool moved that the House should attend St. Paul's on Thursday next with the usual forms.—Ordered.

On the motion of Earl Bathurst, the Thanks of the House were unanimously voted to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, for his eminent and unrivalled services to his King and Country; the Lord Chancellor was desired to deliver them.

Several petitions were presented against the Slave Trade; after which Lord Grenville, in a long and impressive speech, argued against the clause in the Treaty with France that permitted a renewal of this detestable traffic for five years, and moved for copies of efforts made against it during the negotiation.

The Earl of Liverpool resisted the motion:—the production of these papers would be attended with inconvenience. The House divided. For it, 27, against it 62.

#### *Duke of Wellington.*

TUESDAY, June 28.—The ceremony of the introduction of the Duke of Wellington to the House took place about three o'clock. A considerable number of Peers attended, not in their robes. The space before the throne was filled by the Members of the House of Commons, and the space below the bar filled with a crowd of strangers. His Grace entered, attended by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, the Duke of Richmond, and Duke of Beaufort, preceded by Sir Isaac Heard, Lion King at Arms; and having delivered the writ to the Lord Chancellor, he went to the table. This being his Grace's first appearance in the House since his elevation to the Peerage, the whole of his patents were read in their order, beginning with that of Baron Douro and Viscount Talavera,—and proceeding through the whole—Earl of Wellington, Marquis of Douro, and Marquis of Wellington, and Duke of Wellington. His Grace then took the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and then sat down along with the attendant Dukes on the Ducal bench.

The Lord Chancellor then delivered to his Grace the unanimous thanks of the House, and adverted particularly to a circumstance which he believed was unprecedented in the history of this country,—that on the first day on which his Grace the Duke of Wellington appeared among their Lordships, he had produced titles in regular gradation to the whole of the honours of the Peerage. He thought he should best discharge his duty by not presuming to attempt an enumeration of his Grace's splendid actions, but he felt a peculiar satisfaction in reflecting that he had been the organ by which all the votes of that House to his Grace had been conveyed; and he now had the high gratification of communicating to his Grace personally, the highest honour which the House had to bestow,—its unanimous thanks, for the solid and splendid services rendered to his Sovereign and his Country.

The Duke of Wellington, in reply, attributed his success chiefly to the powerful support which he had received from the Prince Regent and the Government, and his gallant friends in the field, both officers and privates; and concluded by declaring his readiness to serve his Sovereign and Country to the best of his ability, in any way and in any capacity in which he might be called on.

His Grace then retired with his attendants.



Lord Lonsdale, after an appropriate speech, moved,—“That a humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, thanking him for his gracious condescension in communicating the Treaty of Peace concluded with the French Government, &c.

Lord De Dunstanville seconded it.

Lord Grenville gave his unqualified approbation, not only to the Address proposed, but also to the treaty itself, except that article which respected the Slave Trade.

Earl Liverpool replied to the Noble Baron's objections. Motion carried *nem. dis.*

After a number of Petitions had been presented against the Slave Trade—the Marquis of Lansdowne rose and stated various reasons for again calling the attention of the House to the stipulation in the Treaty of Peace, regarding that traffic: he should move, that a humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, expressing the deep regret of that House.

Lord Liverpool proposed the following Amendment, “That having witnessed with satisfaction the success which has attended the efforts of the Government of this country to induce that of Holland and of Sweden cordially to co-operate in endeavouring to effect the total abolition of the Slave Trade, this House do concur in the propriety of making new proposals to France on the subject.”—This being adopted, the Address was voted *nem. dis.*—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Castlereagh informed the House of the Prince Regent's intention to go to St. Paul's on Thursday next; and on his Lordship's motion, it was resolved that the House should attend, as the House, at St. Paul's.

On the motion of Lord Castlereagh, the thanks of the House were unanimously voted to the Duke of Wellington, and a committee appointed to confer with him.

#### Slave Trade.

Mr. Wilberforce in a long and argumentative speech, called the attention of the House to the question, as connected with the Treaty of Peace, and concluded by moving an Address requesting his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to endeavour to procure from France, &c. an entire abolition.

Lord Castlereagh said, that all had been done on the subject that prudence allowed; more would have injured the cause rather than have promoted it. All legitimate influence had been used,—force could not be thought of. The concession obtained should be properly valued. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, were willing to suppress this traffic. But war must be deprecated, it must not be mentioned.

After several members had delivered their sentiments, among whom Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Canning gave the Noble Lord great credit for his exertions,—Motion agreed to *nem. con.*

Lord Castlereagh having moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the Treaty with France, Lord Lascelles rose, and moved an Address to the Prince Regent, which was seconded by Mr. Gooch.

Sir J. Newport saw only two objections to the Treaty, the renewal of the Slave Trade, and the restoration to France of the fisheries at Newfoundland.

Mr. Wilberforce, in an animated speech, took a review of the principal circumstances of the late war, and lamented that the insertion of one article in the Treaty (the Slave Trade) prevented its receiving his most unqualified approbation. He moved an amendment, “That the House, considering the decision to which it had come on the 27th of this month, would defer, for the present, giving a final judgment on the first additional article of the Treaty, relying on the known humanity and justice of his Royal Highness, that he would use all the means within his power, at the ensuing Congress, to procure the utter abolition of the Slave Trade.

#### Princess of Wales.

July 4.—Lord Castlereagh moved the order of the day, for considering the papers referring to the income of the Princess of Wales; and signified the consent of the crown to an increase of H. R. H.'s income.

His Lordship, explained, that there was no necessity for accepting former financial arrangements between the Prince and H. R. H. as final. Her income had been 22,000*l.*; but the liberality of Parliament was not precluded from augmenting that sum; and there was cause to believe that an augmentation would be acceptable. In the issue he moved for the net sum of 30,000*l.*

Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Whitbread denied that money was the object of H. R. H.'s application to that house: it was to defend her rights, her station, her character, her dignity.

[For H. R. H.'s letter in which she afterwards fixed on the sum of 35,000*l.* vide page 1166.]

The sum of 1,746,017*l.* voted for the ordnance department. The saving in the extraordinary would exceed 600,000*l.*

#### Lord Cochrane.

July 5.—The record of his Lordship's conviction being read, his Lordship was called on for his defence. He read a very



long statement, accusing his enemies of great malignity, the learned judge who presided at his trial, of great iniquity, and the jury which condemned him, of great malevolence and stupidity: the whole was one mass of inexorable and haughty tyranny. [The newspapers declined inserting some parts of his speech.] He vehemently asserted his innocence.

After considerable discussion, a motion was made for adjourning the debate:—For it 74.—Against it 142.

A motion was then made for *expulsion*: carried by 140 against 44.

July 6.—An annuity of 2000*l.* voted to Lord Combermere.

#### *Committee of Ways and Means.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a variety of statements with respect to the revenues of the country; upon which it appeared that the total amount which last year had been 58,907,000*l.* was now 62,908,000*l.* an increase of upwards of four millions.

He then moved, that 20,500,000*l.* should be granted to his Majesty, out of certain Duties that had been imposed during the war. Agreed to.

In a Committee on the exportation of tea without Duty, the Chairman was ordered to move for leave to bring in a Bill to that effect.

Bank Restriction Bill from paying in gold, filled up with 25th of March next.

Mr. Peele moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the preservation of the Peace of Ireland against unlawful combinations. The principal object of the Bill was to keep all persons within their houses from sun-set to sun-rise. Such as were found abroad during that time, without being able to assign a good reason, should be liable to transportation. The Right Hon. Gentleman read a number of letters to shew the existence of dangerous combinations among miscreants who called themselves *Carders*. To shew what carding was, he stated that these wretches took the cards with which they card the hemp and flax, and having stripped their victims naked, they strike the sharp points into the flesh, and by main force rake and scrape it from the bones. In one instance, a party of these lawless miscreants had broke into a cabin, and carded a man, his wife, and two daughters, who had died in consequence of this savage operation.

After a short debate, in which several of the Irish Members expressed their conviction of the necessity of the measure, the Bill was brought in.

July 11.—Messages from H. R. H. the Prince Regent to both Houses, in favour of

the sufferers by the war in Germany:—afterwards voted 100,000*l.*

#### *Thanks to the Army.*

July 16.—The Speaker informed the house, that he had received a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, acknowledging his receipt of the Speaker's letter to his Royal Highness, conveying the thanks of that house to the army.

On moving for a *Committee of Supply*, Lord Palmerstone observed, that the estimate he had laid on the table would shew the true state of the army affairs. He should propose instead of 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* full Generals to have 1*l.* 18*s.* Lieut.-Generals 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* He meant an addition to those who were field-officers. Lieutenant-colonels of Guards, if Generals, he proposed to make up to 800*l.* a-year: the first Major to 900*l.* a-year; Captains, 500*l.* a-year; but to add 50*l.* a-year to the Service Captain, with proportional allowances to others. Lieutenants' half-pay to be raised from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; Ensigns' to be 3*s.*

Forty thousand pounds granted to increase the pay of general officers not having regiments.

Mr. Croker, in moving the Navy Estimates, was happy to state that reductions had already been made to 3,264,000*l.* He therefore should move for a sum different from that before estimated. He then moved as his first resolution, that 140,000 seamen and marines be employed for seven months of the year 1814. He then moved the pay, victualling, &c. for seven months.

General Gascoyne moved an addition of 20,000*l.* to the estimated allowance to the marines on half-pay. Agreed to.

July 14.—One hundred thousand pounds voted to the Poor Clergy, in aid of Queen Anne's Bounty.

#### *Civil List.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that 118,000*l.* be granted towards supplying the deficiency of the Civil List, occasioned by the extraordinary expences incurred through the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to this Country. After some debate, in which Mr. Tierney canvassed and scrutinized many of the items produced, the resolution was agreed to; as were also the sums of 9,000*l.* for the Royal Military Canal in Ireland; 8,000*l.* for the Board of Agriculture; and 10,074*l.* for Improvements in the neighbourhood of Westminster.

July 18.—Vote of Credit proposed, and agreed to for 3,000,000*l.*

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Bill for making Freeholds liable to simple contract debts, was supported by

Lord Erskine; and opposed by the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Ellenborough. Ordered to be read a third time, this day *six months*.

*Princess Charlotte of Wales.*

July 10.—The Duke of Sussex put several questions to Lord Liverpool, (which his Lordship declined answering) they were in substance—

1st, Whether H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales has had the same liberty of communication with her friends, since her arrival at Carlton-house, as she had at the time she resided at Warwick-house?

Whether she has had the same liberty of communication with her friends by writing or letter, the same use of pen, ink, and paper?

Whether she had been in the same state of liberty as a person not in confinement would be in?

Motion announced on the subject, but afterwards dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 10.—Lord Ebrington proposed to address the Prince, desiring the remission of the *Pillory*, as part of Lord Cochrane's sentence. After enlarging on his Lordship's services to the state, &c. the motion was seconded by Lord Nugent.

The grounds of the sentence having been discussed, Lord Castlereagh announced that this clemency had been extended to all the guilty:—such conspiracies to delude government and the public, being uncommon.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 29.—At the close of the causes heard in Appeal, it was stated, that 540 hours had been devoted to Appeals, this Session; and between 80 and 90 causes cleared from the list.

July 30.—The House met this morning at ten, when the Royal Assent was given to those Bills which were passed since the last Commission.

At two o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent came from Carlton House in state, to prorogue Parliament. The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by several Members; soon after appeared at the bar, with the Vote of Credit Bill in his hand, and after bowing to the Prince Regent, addressed his Royal Highness in the following terms:—

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, do now attend your Royal Highness with our last Bill of Supply for the service of the present year.

"Assembled at a period when the fate of

Europe was still doubtful, and balanced by alternate hopes and reverses, we have been anxious, but not inactive, spectators of those great transactions which have wrought so fortunate a change in the state of the civilized world.

"During this portentous interval, we have pursued our legislative labours according to our accustomed course, applying practical remedies to the practical evils incident to old establishments, or arising out of new occurrences; in some cases proceeding experimentally by laws of a limited duration, in others collecting such materials of information as may lay the ground for future measures; and those who may come after us will see traces of that progressive improvement, which the sober habit of this country cautiously, but not reluctantly, adopts into the system of its domestic policy and jurisprudence.

"With respect to our financial arrangements, by the provident measures of a former Session we have been enabled to refrain from augmenting the burthens of the people, and at the same time to make our military exertions correspond with the scale of passing events.

"While we have been thus employed, the destinies of Europe have been gradually unrolled before our eyes; and the powerful nations of the North, sending forth their collective strength, to try the last issues of war, while Great Britain and her Allies were, with equal vigour, advancing from the South, their just efforts have at length accomplished the downfall of the greatest military despotism, which, in modern days, has disgraced and desolated the earth.

"In these arduous struggles, we can look back, with just pride, on the discharge of our high duties. The British army, modelled upon a wise system, steadily and impartially administered at home, and conducted by consummate skill and valour in the field, has borne its complete share in the glorious conclusion of this long and eventful war; and his Majesty's faithful Commons have gladly lent their aid to maintain the honours and dignities of those illustrious Commanders whom the wisdom of the Sovereign has called upon to surround his Throne.

"In the Peace which has since followed, the efforts of this country have not been less glorious. The wise and liberal policy of our Government which announced justice and equality of rights to be the basis of our diplomatic system, has been happily sustained abroad. The British name now stands high in policy as in arms; and an enlightened people has justly applauded the firmness and temper which have conciliated and cemented the interests of Allies, cheered the doubtful, animated the zealous, and united the deliverers and the delivered in a Peace, honourable and advantageous to all the Contracting Powers.

"The events of our own times have outrun the ordinary march of history. Peace restored, commerce revived, thrones re-established, afford the well-founded hope that the same councils and the same master-hand so mainly

instrumental in the work hitherto accomplished, may, at the approaching Congress, extend and fix the work of Peace throughout Europe; and a further hope that the earnest and universal prayer of this great country may prevail upon the nations of Europe, in re-establishing their own happiness, to concur also in putting an effectual end to the wrongs and desolation of Africa. Auspicious, however, as our present state may seem to be, the instability of all human affairs forbids us to be too confident of its prosperous continuance. Much yet remains to be done in Europe, and we have still one contest to maintain by war—a war which we can never consent to terminate but by the establishment of our claims, according to the maxims of public law, and the maritime rights of this empire.

“To provide for these branches of the public service has been our last care, and the Bill which I have to present to your Royal Highness, is intitled, ‘An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of three millions for the service of Great Britain, and for applying the sum of 200,000*l.* British currency for the service of Ireland.’ To which Bill your faithful Commons, with all humility, entreat his Majesty’s Royal Assent.”

The Speaker then handed the Vote of Credit Bill to the Clerk, and the Royal Assent having been given thereto in the usual form, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent delivered the following speech:—

“*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“I cannot close this Session of Parliament, without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty’s lamented indisposition.”

“When, in consequence of that calamity, the powers of Government were first entrusted to me, I found this country engaged in a war with the greater part of Europe.

“I determined to adhere to that line of policy which his Majesty had adopted, and in which he had persevered under so many and such trying difficulties.

“The zealous and unremitting support and assistance which I have received from you, and from all classes of his Majesty’s subjects; the consummate skill and ability displayed by the great Commander, whose services you have so justly acknowledged; and the valour and intrepidity of his Majesty’s forces by sea and land; have enabled me, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to surmount all the difficulties with which I have had to contend.

“I have the satisfaction of contemplating the full accomplishment of all those objects for which the war was either undertaken or continued; and the unexampled exertions of this country, combined with those of his Majesty’s Allies, have succeeded in effecting the deliverance of Europe from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it has ever laboured.

“The restoration of so many of the ancient and legitimate governments of the Continent

affords the best prospect of the permanence of that Peace which, in conjunction with his Majesty’s Allies, I have concluded; and you may rely on my efforts being directed, at the approaching Congress, to complete the settlement of Europe, which has been already so auspiciously begun; and to promote, upon principles of justice and impartiality, all those measures which may appear best calculated to secure the tranquillity and happiness of all the nations engaged in the late war.

“I regret the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America. Notwithstanding the unprovoked aggression of the government of that country, and the circumstances under which it took place, I am sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace between the two nations upon conditions honourable to both. But until this object can be obtained, I am persuaded you will see the necessity of my availing myself of the means now at my disposal, to prosecute the war with increased vigour.

“*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year.

“The circumstances under which the war in Europe has been concluded, and the necessity of maintaining for a time a body of troops in British pay upon the Continent, have rendered a continuation of our foreign expenditure unavoidable. You may rely, however, upon my determination to reduce the expences of the country as rapidly as the nature of our situation will permit.

“*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“It is a peculiar gratification to me to be enabled to assure you, that full justice is rendered throughout Europe to that manly perseverance which, amidst the convulsions of the Continent, has preserved this country against all the designs of its enemies, has augmented the resources, and extended the dominions of the British empire, and has proved in its result so beneficial to other nations as to our own.

“His Majesty’s subjects cannot fail to be deeply sensible of the distinguished advantages which they have possessed; and I am persuaded that they will ascribe them, under Providence, to that Constitution which it has now for a century been the object of my family to maintain unimpaired, and under which the people of this realm have enjoyed more of real liberty at home and of true glory abroad than has hitherto fallen to the lot of any nation.”

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent’s command, said:

“*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“It is the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Saturday, the 27th day of August next, to be then and there holden. [It has since been prorogued to the month of November.]

### HALF YEARLY REGISTER OF EVENTS.

FROM JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 30, 1814.

January 4.—The Gazette contains Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Prevost's account of an action, fought in upper Canada, in which the Americans were defeated with considerable loss. It took place, Nov. 12, and obliged the enemy to seek for winter quarters. The British Commander was Lieut.-Col. Morrison.

8. Intelligence that the Allies crossed the Rhine, into France, Dec. 20. A letter from Lord Cathcart, in the Gazette, relates the entry of the Allies into Switzerland. Captain Hoste of H. M. S. Bacchante, relates operations in the Gulph of Cattaro: the capture of Castel Nuovo.

11. Operations in the Mediterranean reported by various Captains of the fleet: the taking of Zara, D'Anzo, the island of Ponza, &c; with the destruction of many vessels. Bulletin announcing the surrender of Gluckstadt, by the Danes, to the British squadron, and Swedish army, on the 6th.

14. *Bulletin*.—"Sir Charles Stewart writes on the 5th from Frankfort, that Marshal Blucher's army had successfully passed the Rhine in three columns.

"General St. Priest at Coblenz, who made himself master of the town, and took 500 prisoners.

"Generals Langeron and D'Yorck passed at Caub, and on the 3rd took Bingen, forcing a strong position, and defeating a corps of the enemy.

"General Sacken passed at Mannheim, and drove the enemy from an opposite intrenched position.

"General Blucher's army has advanced, the right to Engelheim, the centre to Kreutznach.

"General D'Yorck marches on the Lantern. General Sacken was on the left at Altzey."

Report states Marshal Blucher's army at 80,000: Gen. Bulow's corps at 50,000.

15. A Supplementary Gazette announces the entry of Geneva, by the Austrian General Bubna. Particulars of the surrender of Gluckstadt, by Captain Farquhar.

16. The Spanish Cortes removed from Cadiz, assembles at Madrid.

22. Report of operations of the British on the coast at, and near Leghorn.

25. The Emperor and King, Napoleon Buonaparte, left Paris, to head his army acting against the Russians and Prussians.

26. Extraordinary Gazette giving an account in letters from Lord Cathcart

and Sir C. Stewart, at Basle, of the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, in that town, on the 13th. Marshal Blucher pressing on in France, expected to reach Metz on the 16th. Peace signed with Denmark, by the British Plenipotentiary, Edward Thornton, Esq. and the Swedish Minister, on the 14th. The frost which had lasted for many weeks slackens its severity.

28. *Omnium* at 21 per Cent. premium. French 5 per Cent. at 47½.

#### FEBRUARY.

1. Additional falls of snow: the frost still continues: hundreds of people crossing the Thames on the ice.

3. The Duc D'Angouleme arrived at the Head Quarters of the Allies. The Duc de Berri, at the Duke of Wellington's Head Quarters, St. Jean de Luz.

5. News arrived of a general embargo in America, voted Dec. 20.

8. Supplement to Gazette containing a letter from Lord Burghersh, dated Vesoul, Jan. 14.—Gen. Bubna is proceeding towards Lyons. Progress made by the Allies. Gen. Blucher is at Nancy. Prince Schwartzberg, the Austrian Commander in Chief, is at Vesoul. The fall of Wittenberg to the Prussian arms announced.

Gen. Sir T. Graham writes an account of an action between the British and the French, near Antwerp.

Second Supplement, containing dispatches from Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Prevost, announcing the distresses and consequent defeat of British Squadron on the Lake Erie; nearly the whole of which was taken or destroyed. The principal American army was, nevertheless, obliged to return to its own shores, for winter quarters.

11. News of severe fighting in France; Buonaparte claims the victory. He is at Troyes. Feb. 1-2-3.

Public prayers put up in all the Churches in Paris, by command of Cardinal Maury, for the safety of Buonaparte and the prosperity of his arms. Feb. 6.

Barriers forming, as defences, all round Paris.

12. Supplement to the Gazette, containing letters from Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Stewart, dated Chateau de Brienne Feb. 2, announcing a defeat of Buonaparte, who commanded his army in person, at La Rothère; by Marshal Blucher, who was attacked, but in vain. After exhausting his powers, Buonaparte retreated. About 50 pieces of cannon taken; and several thousands of prisoners. Lord Burghersh adds particulars from the Austrians.

A letter from Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Prevost, states a check to the system of plun-



der and burning, adopted by the American army. A second supplement, contains a letter from Gen. Sir T. Graham, dated Merxem, Feb. 6, announcing that bombs had been thrown into Antwerp.

12. A letter from Major Mac Donald, dated Oliva, near Dantzick, Jan. 8, announces the surrender of Dantzick, on the 2d. The French with a few Neapolitan and Italian troops amounted to 11,800. The Poles 3,500: the remainder about 2,300. The greater part of the provisions had been burnt, in their magazines. The weather extremely severe.

The Custom House at London, destroyed by fire.

15. Lord Burghersh writes from Troyes, Feb. 8, an account of the capture of that city, by the Allies. Chalons-sur-Saone is taken by the Austrians.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning for his late Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Mecklenbergh Strelitz, brother to the Queen.

King Joseph reviews troops at Paris. Couriers arrive during the review.

Artillery placed at the barriers of Paris, on the north and east parts of the city; the batteries are served by pupils of the Polytechnic school. The National Guard of Paris, the companies of the Department of the Seine, do duty there jointly with the troops of the line. Chevaux-de-frise are placed across the avenues or roads which terminate at the entrance of the capital.

The outer Boulevards are constantly much frequented by the Parisians.

The French claim victories in the strongest terms.

Paris, February 14. We have received the following letter, dated La Ferté, Feb. 14, at 8 in the morning:—"The armies of Sacken and Blucher are destroyed; the artillery and all the *matériel* are in our hands; 15,000 prisoners will arrive to-day in this town, which they pillaged three days ago. They are to be sent to Paris, where in four or five days, they will make a very different entry from that with which they had flattered themselves. The General-in-Chief Ousouvieff, the Major General of the Russian armies, Prince Poltorazki, the General of Division Heidenrich, are among the prisoners. The annihilation of the Russian and Prussian armies is one of the most glorious actions of the war: the enemy had, however, considerable forces; but our troops have done wonders. Perhaps not one of the enemy's soldiers would have remained to carry the news of the loss of the battle, had the inhabitants of Chateau Thierry had the means of destroying the bridge of boats which the enemy had made

in that town. For the rest, nothing has escaped but wrecks, without provisions, without artillery, without *matériel*, &c. &c.

This supposed victory, with others, occasioned repeated discharges of the artillery all round the ramparts of Paris, in the same day. Buonaparte granted no less than 500 decorations of the Legion of Honour, to a single division of his guards.

21. Stock Exchange, delusion, and fraud of De Berenger, calling himself Du Bourgh, and secretary to Lord Cathcart. He arrived in London from Dover, having attempted to impose on Admiral Foley in the Downs. He reported his arrival from France, where, he said, Buonaparte had been killed. Omnium opened at 27½: rapidly rose to 33: but gradually declined to 28½.

22. Monsieur Le Comte d'Artois arrives in France, proceeding to the head quarters of the Allies.

24. Bulletin, announcing much fighting with varied success; the great scene of action, east of Paris.

Negotiations proceeding at Chatillon. Flanders liberated from French oppression.

26. Gazette accounts of further heavy fighting, near and around Troyes, Chateau Thierry, and Ferté-sous-Jouarre; east of Paris. These actions date Feb. 15, 16, and 17.

Account from Colonel Murray of the surprize of the American Fort Niagara, Dec. 19. The resistance was but short: the party was commanded by Maj.-Gen. Riell. Capture of the Alcmena, a capital French 44 gun frigate, by the Venerable, Captain Worth, Admiral Durham's flag ship, Jan. 16. Also of the Iphigenie, of equal force, by Captain Forrest, of the Cyane, and the Venerable, after a chase of nineteen hours, off the Western Isles.

#### MARCH.

2. The Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands proposes the Constitution for that country. The Cossacks had reached Orleans, to the number of 1600 men: they carried off all the horses.

5. Accounts that the French had re-entered Troyes, Feb. 24. Also that several stands of colours taken from the Allies, were laid at the feet of the Empress Regent, at Paris, on Sunday, Feb. 27. On this day Buonaparte left Troyes.

7. This day his Excellency Count Merfeldt, General of Cavalry, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, had a private audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to deliver his creden-



tials; also Baron de Wesenbergh, Envoy Extraordinary from his Imperial Majesty, had his audience of leave of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Gazette account of the capture of the *Clorinde*, French frigate, of 44 guns, by the *Eurotas*, Captain Philimore, after a most severe action. The British loss was 20 killed and 40 wounded: the French loss was 120.

Captain Napier, of the *Euryalus*, writes from off Calvi, the capture of the French National Schooner, *La Fleche*, of 12 guns.

8. A Gazette, containing military report from Col. Lowe, dated Feb. 23, at Drauss St. Basle. The town of Meri had been on fire, by accident or design, to the disadvantage of the Prussian army.

Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, whilst Field-Marshal Blucher was reconnoitering the enemy's position in the town, he was struck by a musket-ball in the leg. It passed through his boot, but most fortunately did him no material injury. Colonel Valentine of the staff, was wounded at the same moment. Prince Schubatoff, junr. General of Cossacks, was also wounded during the day. The loss, however, was in general unimportant; about 220 killed and wounded.

Marshal Blucher, who is opposed by Marshal Marmont, continues to follow him towards Paris. He bears down on Meaux, to preserve which city, Marshal Marmont leaves open other passages across the Marne, of which Marshal Blucher avails himself.

Lord Burghersh writes from Troyes, and from Colombe, an account of the advance of the Austrians, the capture of Bar; and farther progress made.

*Paris, March 9.*—(Craone, March 7)—“There has been to-day a battle which is very glorious for the French armies. The emperor has beaten the corps of Winzingerode, Woronzoff, and Langeron, united with the remains of that of Sacken. We have already taken 2,000 prisoners, and several pieces of cannon. Our army is pursuing the enemy on the road to Laon.”—*Moniteur, March 10.*

11. *Bulletin.* Lord Burghersh writes from Troyes, March 4: Marshal Oudinot had been defeated between Bar-sur-Seine and Troyes, by Prince Schwartzenberg: 10 cannon and 9000 prisoners taken.

The French evacuated Troyes on a capitulation, and were pursued on quitting the town, and many prisoners were made by the Allies.

All discussions respecting an armistice were at an end.—The Plenipotentiaries were still at Chatillon.

The Allies have advanced as far as Nogent, the bridge of which was destroyed by the enemy.

12. Dispatch from Marquis Wellington, informing of movements chiefly under command of General Hill; by which the army was placed in advance, after driving in the French posts along the Gave d'Oleron.

[This Gazette likewise notices the introduction on Wednesday last of the Baron Von der Duyn de Maasdam, to the Prince Regent; the Baron having been sent on a special mission from the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands. Also the introduction of Baron de Doernberg, Envoy from the Elector of Hesse, and the presentation of his credentials at the interview. Likewise the appointment of Mr. C. C. Becher to be Consul in England for the Duke of Sleswick Holstein Oldenburgh, and Mr. A. Von der Bergh, to be Consul at Portsmouth for the Prince of Orange Nassau; also the appointment of Sir W. Garrow, his Majesty's Attorney-General, to be Chief Justice of Chester; and permission to Sir Robert Wilson to accept the Cross of Commander in the Military Order of Maria Theresa: and Major General Stopford, and the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Ponsonby, to wear the insignia of Knights of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.]

14. Gazette extraordinary relating particulars of an unfortunate attack on Bergen-op-Zoom. Major-Gen. Cooke accompanied the left column: Major-Gen. Skerrett and Brig. Gen. Gore accompanied the right column, and this was the first to force its way into the body of the place; but an unexpected difficulty about crossing the ice in the ditch, obliged Maj. Gen. Cooke to change his point of attack. Considerable loss took place, in consequence; and at length, the greater part of this column surrendered to the enemy. The prisoners were afterwards exchanged.

15. Account from Admiral Penrose, of the passage of the Adour, below Bayonne, by the boats of the British squadron, conveying troops: a Spanish boat that preceded was overset. The tide being at length at a proper height, and all the vessels well up for the attempt, several drew near the bar, but hauled off again, till at last Lieut. Cheyne (of the Woodlark sloop), in a Spanish boat with five British seamen, crossed the surf and ran up the river. The next was a prize-boat, manned from a transport, closely followed by a gun boat, commanded by Lieut. Ches-shyre, who was the first that has hoisted the British colours in the Adour. The

rest of the boats and vessels followed in rapid succession, and with extraordinary success: the zeal and science of the officers triumphing over all the difficulties of the navigation.

*Paris, March 12.* The success of our armies has not slackened any of the preparations for the defence of Paris. We are continuing to place *St. Denis* in a respectable state.

17. Accounts arrived of a splendid victory obtained before Laon, by Marshal Blücher. The Marshal says, the army had concentrated itself near Laon; followed by Napoleon, at the head of 80,000 men.

"On the 9th, before day-break, the enemy attacked my right wing and centre, under the commands of Generals Winzingerode and Bülow; and by favour of a thick mist, penetrated to the walls of Laon. About mid-day, when the mist cleared off, the corps of the two above-named Generals drove back the enemy. A very severe contest of infantry began on intersected ground, and we progressively advanced until the fall of evening.

"About three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy's columns appeared on my left wing, and took possession of the village of Athières, and commenced a heavy cannonade on the corps of Von Yorck and Kleist. Having foreseen this occurrence, I caused the corps of Langeron and Sacken to break up, for the purpose of strengthening the left wing, with orders to act offensively at the same time with the corps of Yorck and Kleist. The Generals Yorck and Kleist executed this order with their usual ability. The enemy was at the close of the day wholly overthrown; his artillery, his ammunition waggons, and a great number of prisoners, fell into our hands. General Yorck still pursues the enemy, and his cavalry has already driven them in the greatest disorder, as far as Corbigny. 70 pieces of cannon have already fallen into our hands: the number of prisoners and caissons is not to be estimated. The victory was principally decided by a brilliant charge of cavalry.

The city of Laon is situated on an elevated plateau, with deep shelving banks, which command an extensive plain around; the town covers a great part of the plateau; the remainder is crowned by an old castle, and by several windmills built on high terrace-walls. General Bülow's army occupied this position; the remainder of the Field Marshal's army was posted on the plain below, to the right and left of the town, fronting towards Soissons, and the cavalry was in reserve in the rear.

The enemy opened a formidable battery

of at least forty or fifty pieces of artillery, and advanced with a confidence from which he must have arrogated to himself every success.

The plain, below the city of Laon, is interspersed with villages and small woods, which became the scene of very warm and obstinate contests. A wood near the village of Clacey, on the right of the position, was taken and re-taken four or five different times, and remained finally in possession of the allied troops.

Of this action, Buonaparte says: on the 9th at day-break, we reconnoitred the enemy, who had joined the Prussian corps. The position was such as to be deemed unattackable. We took a position.

His Majesty, judging that it was impossible to attack the heights of Laon, fixed his head-quarters on the 11th at Soissons (*that is in retreat*). The Duke of Ragusa occupied on the same day Bery-au-Bac.

The weather has been constantly very cold; the bivouacs are very distressing during this season; but each party has been exposed to the same sufferings.

20. Gazette Extraordinary describing the progress of Lord Wellington in France, where he had arrived at St. Sever, whence he dates March 1. The enemy, Marshal Soult, had chosen the strongest positions, from which he derived extraordinary advantages. The British were obliged to attack these heights: nevertheless, they forced the passages of the Gave above Orthes, and drove the French forces from their posts.

The enemy retired at first in admirable order, taking every advantage of the numerous good positions which the country afforded. The losses, however, which they sustained in the continued attacks of our troops, and the danger with which they were threatened by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's movements, soon accelerated their movements, and a retreat at length became a flight, and their troops were in the utmost confusion.

I cannot estimate the extent of the enemy's loss: we have taken six pieces of cannon, and a great many prisoners. The whole country is covered with their dead. Their army was in the utmost confusion when I last saw it passing the heights near Sault de Navailles, and many soldiers had thrown away their arms. The desertion has since been immense.

The result of the operations is, that Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, and Navarrens are invested; and the army having passed the Adour, are in possession of all the great communications across the river, after having beaten the enemy and taken

their magazines. The enemy are apparently retiring upon Agen, and have left open the direct road towards Bordeaux. The loss of the British and Portuguese, was very severe.

22. Gazette informing that Marshal Sir W. Beresford had taken possession of Bordeaux, on the 12th. He was met a short distance from the town, by the civil authorities and population of the place, with every demonstration of joy.

The magistrates and the city guards took off their eagles and other badges, and spontaneously substituted the white cockade, which had been adopted universally by the people of Bordeaux.

Eighty-four pieces of cannon were found in the city; and 100 boxes of secreted arms.

The Mayor of Bordeaux, M. Lynch, had been for some time in expectation of this revolution; and had prepared his friends accordingly. The Duc D'Angouleme was in the neighbourhood, and entered Bordeaux immediately; and deputies were sent to England, to inform his Majesty, the King of France, and to pay their homage.

29. Letter from Captain Seymour of H. M. S. Hannibal, narrates the capture of La Sultane, French frigate of 44 guns.

The Dutchess of Oldenburgh arrived at Sheerness; she reached London, March 31.

#### APRIL.

2. Gazette announces the capture of the Terpsichore, French frigate, of 44 guns, by the Majestic, Captain Hayes, off Madeira. Also, of L'Etoile, 44 gun frigate, by the Hebrus, Capt. Palmer. The British loss, 13 killed, 25 wounded. French loss, 40 killed, 71 wounded. The Uranie, French frigate, burnt in the port of Pomidiri, on the approach of H. M. S. Apollo. Cattaro announced to have been taken Jan. 5, by H. M. S. Bacchante and Saracen.

Supplement to the Gazette, contains letters from Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Stewart, and Col. Lowe, announcing a violent attack on Rheims, then the head-quarters of the Russian General, Count St. Priest, who was struck from his horse by a cannon-ball, in the heat of action; of which he afterwards died:—his army was obliged to evacuate the city; and it joined Marshal Blucher.

The Austrians in movement; arrived at Arcis, whence Lord Burghersh writes on the 18th. Lord Wellington writes from Tarbes, to which town he had pursued Marshal Soult: under date of April 1.

5. Extraordinary Gazette, announcing that the objects of Buonaparte have been discovered by an intercepted letter: that

the army of Count St. Priest, being united to that of Marshal Blucher, also, that of Gen. Winzingerode, it was determined to march the whole of this great army from Laon, Rheims, &c. to Paris; which was carried into execution, March 25. Reinforcements, which were proceeding to join Buonaparte, were surrounded, and after much resistance, about 5,000 with 12 cannon were taken.

Buonaparte's intention was, to have got so far into the rear of the allies, as to force them to fall back toward the Rhine, for fear of losing their communications; but, by advancing too far, he left his own rear open, and the opportunity was taken to cut him off from Paris, and his supplies. The united force of the Allies, was at least 200,000 men. Their army bivouacked at Fere Champenoise. Marshals Marmont and Mortier commanded the reinforcements intended for Buonaparte; and were much perplexed when they found themselves near Prince Schwartzberg's army, when they expected to meet troops of their own. They lost above 80 cannon; an immense convoy, and prisoners in great numbers, retreating on Paris. Buonaparte was in the mean time followed by General Winzingerode, with 10,000 horse and 40 pieces of cannon. He made for Troyes.

5. The Grand Army continued to march for Paris: Sir Charles Stewart writes from Bondy, March 29th.

Lord Burghersh writes from the Heights of Belleville, above Paris, March 30th, 1814, seven o'clock in the evening.

The united army of Prince Schwartzberg and Marshal Blucher passed the Marne on the 28th and 29th, at Triport and Meaux. General D'York was severely engaged near Claye; he drove the enemy, however, at last from the woods about that place with very considerable loss.

Yesterday the whole army (with the exception of the corps of Marshall Wrede and General Sacken, which were left in position at Meaux) advanced upon Paris. Continual skirmishing took place with the enemy, but he retired.

It appears that during last night the corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont entered Paris. The garrison, which previously was assembled in it, was composed of a part of General Girard's corps under General Compans, and a force of about eight thousand regular troops and thirty thousand national guards, under General Hulin, the Governor of the town.

With this force, the enemy, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte, took up a position this morning, the right on the height of Belleville, occupying that town,

the centre on the canal de l'Ourque, the left towards Neuilly.

This position was strong, from the intersected nature of the ground on its right. The heights of Montmartre commanded the plain in rear of the canal of l'Ourque, and added strength to the enemy's position.

The disposition of attack for this morning was, the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, forming the left, marched upon Vincennes; General Rieffsky upon Belleville; the guards and reserves upon the great chaussee leading from Bondy to Paris.— Marshal Blucher was to march upon the chaussees from Soissons, and attack Montmartre.

All the attacks succeeded; General Rieffsky possessed himself of the heights of Belleville. The village of Pantin was carried by the bayonet; the heights above Belleville were carried in the most gallant manner by the Prussian guards; these corps captured forty-three pieces of cannon, and took a great number of prisoners.

Nearly at the time these successes had been obtained, Marshal Blucher commenced his attack upon Montmartre. The regiment of Prussian black hussars made a most brilliant charge upon a column of the enemy, and took twenty pieces of cannon.

At the moment of these decisive advantages, a flag of truce was sent from Marshal Marmont, intimating a desire to receive any propositions that it might have been intended to make to him by a flag of truce which had previously been refused admittance. An armistice was also proposed by him for *two hours*, to obtain which, he consented to abandon all his positions without the barriers of Paris.

Count Nesselrode, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, and Count Par, from Prince Schwartzberg, were sent into the town to demand its surrender.

The garrison will evacuate Paris by seven o'clock to-morrow morning.

The allied troops will enter to-morrow.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were present in all the actions.

8. News arrived that Prince Christian had assumed the government of Norway.

9. News from Paris that the Senate had dethroned Buonaparte.

Gazette Extraordinary, stating particulars of the Capitulation of Paris, the acclamations of the people on the entry of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, the resumption of the white cockade, and the arrival of Buonaparte at Fontainebleau, with no more than 40, or 50,000 men.

Another Gazette Extraordinary, stating the abdication of Napoleon Buonaparte. Supplement to the Gazette Extraordinary,

stating the secession of Marshal Marmont's corps, 12,000 strong, from Buonaparte, on the night of the 4th.

Accession of various officers to the Bourbons: Marshal Marmont, Marshal Ney, &c. &c.

10. Louis XVIII. proclaimed in various parts of France. The Emperor of Austria arrived in Paris.

12. Monsieur Comte D'Artois makes his entry into Paris. The whole of the British Mission accompanied him, but not the Allied Sovereigns.

16. News of the arrival of Ferdinand, King of Spain, in his dominions, by way of Gerona.

18. Gazette announces that the whole of the French naval force in the Gironde had been captured or destroyed; i.e. the *Regulus*, 74 guns, three brigs of war, and other vessels.

20. Louis XVIII, King of France, makes his public entry into London.

21. He dines in state with the Prince Regent at Carlton House.

22. He receives an address from the City of London.

Commercial restrictions on Italy, cease.

Letter from Capt. Hoste, announcing the capture of Ragusa, Jan. 29, by the British squadron, and Austrian troops.

Capt. Freemantle writes from off Trieste, Feb. 16. The fall of Ragusa makes the Allies masters of every place in Dalmatia, Croatia, Istria, and the Frioul, with all the islands in the Adriatic.—Places taken:

Agosta and Curzola, containing 124 guns and 70 men, taken by the Apollo, Imogen, and a detachment of troops from Lissa.

Zupana, containing 39 men, taken by the Saracen's boats.

Fiume and Porto Re, containing 67 guns and 90 vessels, 500 stand of arms, besides military stores, taken by the Milford, Elizabeth, Eagle, Bacchante, and Haughty.

Farazina, containing 5 guns, taken by the Eagle.

Isle of Mezzo, containing 6 guns and 59 men, taken by the Saracen and Weazle.

Ragouizza, containing 8 guns and 66 men, taken by the boats of the Milford and Weazle.

Citta Nuova, containing 4 guns, taken by the Elizabeth and Bacchante.

Rovigno, containing 4 guns, taken by the Tremendous.

Pola, containing 50 guns, taken by the Wizard, a party of the Milford's marines, and 50 Austrians.

Stagno, containing 12 guns and 52 men, besides military stores, taken by the Saracen and a party of Austrians.



Lesina and Brazza, containing 24 guns, taken by the Bacchante's boats and 35 men from the garrison of Lissa.

Trieste, containing 80 guns, taken by the Milford, Eagle, Tremendous, Merdadi, Wizard, and Weazle, in co-operation with 1500 Austrians.

Cortellazzo and Cavaliuo, containing 8 guns and 90 men, taken by the Elizabeth and a party of Austrians.

Four forts at the entrance of the Po, containing 24 guns, 190 men, and 45 brass guns dismounted found on the Po, taken by the Eagle, Tremendous, Wizard, 500 English, and 2,000 Austrian troops.

Zara, containing 110 guns and 18 howitzers, 350 men, and 100 guns dismounted, and 12 gun-boats, taken by the Havannah and Weazle, with 1500 Austrians.

Cattaro, containing 130 guns, and 900 men, taken by the Bacchante and Saracen.

Ragusa, containing 138 guns and 500 men, taken by the Bacchante, Saracen, and 400 Austrians.

Carlobago, containing 12 guns and 140 men, taken by the Bacchante.

21. His Most Christian Majesty, Louis XVIII. elected a Knight of the Garter. H. R. H. the Prince Regent buckled the garter on the king's left leg, he also placed the ribband and George over his Majesty's shoulder, and gave the accolade.

23. The King of France left London for Dover, where the Prince Regent dined with him on board the Jason. He sailed the next day for Calais, where he was received with due honours.

26. Gazette narrating the entry of Lord Wellington into Toulouse on the 12th, in pursuit of Marshal Soult, who defended parts of his position, and occasioned a loss amounting to 595 killed, 4,046 wounded.

27. Convention for suspension of hostilities by sea and land announced, signed by Lord Castlereagh at Paris, on the 23d.

Gazette Extraordinary contains dispatches from Lord Wellington, informing that he had received on the 12th accounts of events at Paris; and had informed Marshal Soult, who could not credit the facts, but concluded a suspension of arms on the 15th.

The same dispatches refer to a sortie made by the French from the Citadel of Bayonne on the 14th, in which the British Commander, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope, was wounded and taken prisoner. The affair was in the dark of the morning, and the British were surprized, but at length drove in the enemy.

Carlton House, April 28.—This day Count St. Martin D'Aglié, Minister Pleni-

potentiary from his Majesty the King of Sardinia, had a private audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to deliver his credentials.

[This Gazette contains a detailed account of the public entry of his Majesty Louis XVIII. into London, and of the subsequent proceedings until his arrival at Calais.]

#### MAY.

5. The King of France made his public entry into his Capital, Paris. His Majesty slept at St. Ouen; whence he entered Paris, by the gate of St. Dennis; he went immediately to Notre Dame, where *Te Deum* was celebrated; and from thence to the Thuilleries. His retinue was very numerous. In the evening the public offices and private houses were illuminated. Several streets displayed allegorical transparencies and ingenious emblems. At nine o'clock a beautiful artificial fire-work was exhibited on the bridge of Louis XIV. A part of it represented the shield of France. After the fire-works the crowd went again to the Thuilleries. A great number of musicians were placed under the windows, and performed several fine pieces, which were loudly applauded. At half-past ten, the King, with Monsieur and the Duke de Berri, again appeared. At this moment the cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" resounded in all places; hats were waved at the top of canes, muskets and swords. His Majesty continued some time at the window; he placed his hand on his heart, and saluted the people with an effusion which excited the most lively enthusiasm.

Buonaparte arrives in the Island of Elba.

8. Gazette Extraordinary, containing particulars from Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck, of the capture of Genoa, and previous operations. The city was surrendered by convention.

Admiral Sir Edw. Pellew reports the proceedings of the navy on this occasion. The French garrison consisted of more than 5,000 men. The fire from the vessels and boats drove the enemy from their batteries toward the sea, while the troops did the same on the land side.

Nearly 380 cannon were found in the place; two 74 gun ships on the stocks, and four brigs of war. Loss in killed, wounded, and missing of land and sea forces 225. The capture took place April 1814.

10. News of the surrender of Antwerp to Gen. Sir T. Graham on the 8th.

News that the King of Spain instead of repairing to Madrid, had gone to Valencia.

16. The communication with the tele-  
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graphs from Yarmouth to the Admiralty ceased, and the houses with the machines will be removed directly.

27. News of the exhumation (May 1) of the bodies of those who some years ago were slain in Madrid by the satellites of Buonaparte on a former 2d of May. The funeral pomp was conducted with all possible solemnity, amidst tolling of bells, firing of minute guns, &c.

Also, of a declaration by King Ferdinand, Valencia, May 4, in which he re-voles the constitution established by the Cortes.

28. Lord Exmouth writes from the gulf of Genoa, an account of the destruction of twenty of the enemy's vessels, April 12. —News of the Hamburg exchange, after being shut up many months, being re-opened on the 19th. Meeting of the Pitt Club at Merchant Tailor's Hall, attended by the Ministers, Chancellor, &c.

*Foreign Office, May 31.*—Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State, has this day notified to the Ministers of Friendly Powers, that the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's naval forces off the coasts of the United States of North America, has declared all the ports, harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands, and sea coasts, of the said United States, from the point of land, called Black Point, to the northern and eastern boundaries between the said United States and the British provinces of New Brunswick, to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade; and that all the measures authorised by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade.

Dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Prevost, informing that the American army had destroyed their magazines in Canada, and returned to their own country, greatly diminished by sickness. Dated Quebec, March 12. News of the Americans having repealed their embargo.

#### JUNE.

2. Gazette extraordinary reporting the signature of a definitive Treaty of Peace, between Britain and France, on the 30th of May. The Park and Tower guns were fired on the occasion. A small party of Don Cossacks arrived in London. The Queen held a drawing-room which was immensely crowded.

6. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia landed at Dover, from Boulogne; they were convoyed by a Squadron, commanded by H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, as admiral of the fleet.

The chief persons among those who landed with the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia, were the Prince Royal of Prussia, Prince William, the King's second son, Prince William, the King's brother, Prince Frederick, nephew to the King, Prince Augustus, his Majesty's cousin, Marshal Blucher, Baron Humboldt, the King's Chamberlain, Count Hardenberg, Count Nesselrode, Baron Anstet, Prince Adam Garliskis, General Czernicheff, Dr. Wylle, physician to the Emperor of Russia, Sir Charles Stewart, Colonel Cooke, Capt. Wood, &c.

8. Three Courts held: at one o'clock at St. James's Palace, by the Emperor of Russia; at two o'clock, in another part of the Palace, by the King of Prussia; at five o'clock, by her Majesty, at the Queen's Palace. The whole of the Royal parties dined in the evening at Carlton House.

9. The Emperor of Austria not being able to accompany his illustrious coadjutors in obtaining peace for Europe, sent over Prince Metternich, his minister for foreign affairs, and Count Meerveldt, his ambassador here, to invest H. R. H. the Prince Regent, with the order of the Golden Fleece: the first instance of its being bestowed on a British monarch. It being a catholic order, the oaths of course dispensed with. The order of the Garter conferred on the Royal Visitors, who in return, conferred their orders on the Prince Regent.

A grand court at Carlton House, the Sovereign Visitors attended in state.

Illuminations throughout London, which would require a volume to particularize. —Carlton House was extremely splendid. The Public-offices, the Bank, the India House, the Excise Office, Somerset House:—in short the whole city was one blaze of light; and much emulation and skill were displayed on an occasion of such exuberant joy. Address from the city of London, on the peace to the Prince Regent.

10. The Royal and noble visitors visit Richmond, Hampton Court, Ascot Races, to Windsor.

Illuminations continued with splendour.

11. The Royal visitors visit the Bank,—receive addresses from the City of London—the Emperor of Russia delivered his answer in *English*,—the King of Prussia in German, which was immediately translated. Address from the Russia Company to the Emperor. Visit Westminster Abbey. Dine at Carlton House. The Opera at night.

Illuminations throughout the metropolis.

13. Excursion by water of the royal guests to Woolwich, to visit the military arsenal. The Admiralty barge, Ordnance barge, &c,

took water at Whitehall stairs: off London-bridge the Lord Mayor's barge with others joined in the procession. The inspection occupied nearly the whole day. Returned by land.

14. Visit to Oxford: the Prince Regent preceded the Royal visitors, who inspected the Colleges, Printing House, &c. &c. A grand dinner given by the University.

15. Grand assemblage at the Theatre, the Emperor, and the King, having been made Doctors of Civil Law, took their places in academical robes, and received Diplomas in due form. Diploma for his Grace the Duke of Wellington: also for Prince Metternich, Count Lieven, and Field Marshal Blücher. Latin oration delivered, also verses, &c. Freedom of the city conferred at the Town Hall, &c. &c.

16. Returned to London: visit St. Paul's; the annual assembly of the Charity Children; dined with Lord Castlereagh; visited Drury Lane Theatre.

17. Visit Chelsea Hospital, Greenwich Hospital, &c. &c. Grand dinner at Merchant Tailors' Hall, given by the Merchants and Bankers to the Royal visitors. Covent Garden Theatre.

18. Address from the Prussian merchants, to the King of Prussia. Grand dinner given by the City of London, at Guildhall. The Prince Regent went in Royal State.

19. After attending worship at the Russian Chapel, the Emperor and his sister, went to a Quaker's meeting, where they remained about an hour. The King of Prussia went to St George's Church, Hanover Square.

20. Review in Hyde Park, of the Volunteer corps of the metropolis; visited by the Royal guests, the Prince Regent, Duke of York &c. &c. a *feu de joye* was fired in continued succession from right to left; three rounds, with three British cheers, &c.

Peace proclaimed with the customary solemnities.

21. The British Museum, the West India Dock, &c. &c. visited by the Royal parties. A grand fete given by White's club, at Burlington House.

22. The Royal parties visited the Tower of London, Turner's Rope Manufactory at Limehouse; to Combe Wood, the seat of the Earl of Liverpool; whence they set off for Portsmouth, to which the Prince Regent preceded them.

From the arrival of the Emperor, the Pulteney Hotel became one continued busy scene both day and night. The interior of

the house was almost constantly crowded with ladies, and the juvenile branches of our distinguished families, who filled the great hall, the passages, and staircase, in constant succession, to obtain a glimpse of the Emperor. A curious scene always took place on his passing in or out of the Hotel. On such occasions he very condescendingly shook hands with some of the females, and would put his hand between the rails of the staircase to shake hands with others. This caused such an emulation among the fair sex that to obtain this honour, many came a considerable distance from the country.

23. The Royal Visitors arrived at Portsmouth. The town was illuminated in the evening.

24. Grand review of shipping at Portsmouth. The party went on board the *Impregnable*. A short interval after, the universal shout for the Emperor Alexander brought his Imperial Majesty to the entering port, where he stood some minutes, bowing very graciously and gracefully to the surrounding spectators. Similar calls took place for the Prussian Monarch, who, in a similar way, testified his gratification. The same honours were then paid to the Prince Regent, who, recognizing the public attention, seemed highly delighted.—The Duchess of Oldenburg was the next object of applause, and her Imperial Highness, in the kindest manner imaginable, bowed repeatedly. The Dukes of York, Clarence, and Cambridge were then hailed, each of whom appeared, bowed, and thanked. "Blücher and Platoff," were next vociferated by thousands of tongues. The Duke of York assured them, that they were not aboard. The Prussian Princes were called upon most lustily; and they too appeared. The evident delight of those high-born young men, whose manners seem to partake of that simplicity of heart, and unaffectedness of demeanour, which have been justly reckoned among the best traits of the unsophisticated German character, excited the highest pleasure. The Lords of the Admiralty were last called for, and those present made their respectful appearance; cheers, &c.

Portsmouth Dock Yard inspected. The joy of the occasion increased by the unexpected appearance of the Duke Wellington. A grand dinner at the Government House: Review of the military, &c. The Royal visitors proceeded to Petworth, and Brighton.

27. The Emperor Alexander embarked at Dover for Holland, the King of Prussia embarked for France.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

August 25, 1814.

After a constant service of more than FIVE YEARS by the writer of the *POLITICAL PERISCOPE*, a furlough of one month can hardly be thought unreasonable. That must apologize for any inferiority apparent in the present article. When the usual writer returns to his situation, the humble attempt of his deputy will be pardoned and forgot.

It is not the privilege of every man, nor of every politician, to look with penetration all around him: to look forward with that judicious foresight, demanded by a *political Periscope*, falls to the share of few; but, all may look back securely enough; and may prophecy on past events, without incurring danger of mistake, or misapprehension. That safe undertaking will mark the present paper: and the rather, as it affords no improper conclusion to a series of speculations and discussions, on which the public has bestowed decisive marks of lively attention and continued favour.

The LITERARY PANORAMA commenced at a time, when, as we learn from the "Introductory View of the State of Europe," prefixed to the first volume, Mr. Pitt was lately dead, Jan. 23, 1806.—Mr. Fox's attempt to negotiate a peace with France, had failed—the British islands were declared in a state of *blockade* by Buonaparte—the Emperor of Austria had resigned the office of Emperor of Germany, because "the capitulation signed at Paris had destroyed every hope of his power to discharge the obligations appertaining to that dignity"—He was returned to his capital, Vienna, whence he had been driven by Buonaparte. — Holland had recently received a king, in the person of Louis Buonaparte—"the Neapolitan dynasty had ceased to reign" in Italy, and Joseph Buonaparte occupied the throne of Naples—the king of Prussia after great slaughter of his troops, was driven from his dominions—when Russia stood aloof, after sanguinary conflict; and—French influence, or terror, pervaded every court in Europe, Turkey included; with only one honourable exception.

Soon after followed the famous treaty of Tilsit, June 25, 1807, to which most, if not all later political movements in Europe, may be referred. The obvious consequences were—first, the defeat of the naval part of this agreement, by the capture of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen—se-

condly, the expulsion of the court of Portugal to the Brazils—thirdly, the war of Russia against Sweden, in which the latter lost Finland.—fourthly, the occupation of Spain by French troops, under profession of friendship—fifthly, the expulsion of Louis XVIII. of France from the Russian dominions. The latent consequences were, as almost every subsequent *Periscope* announced, a hollow friendship or rather rankling intimacy of unprincipled politics, between the Emperor Alexander and Buonaparte; with measures taken—on both sides to meet events; and further—the present war of America against Great Britain.

At a time when scarcely a soul admitted the possibility of inimical intentions in the mind of Napoleon towards the king of Spain, Charles IV., the *PERISCOPE* of Oct. 26, 1807, p. 431. hinted that Portugal was not the *only* power in view, in assembling an army on the frontiers of Spain—in that of *Nor.* the affirmation is more explicit—"France has ultimate views on Spain; but Spain, if aware of them, appears to make common cause with France against Portugal; and this will last till ——" "Portugal is, no doubt, allotted to a branch of the Buonaparte family; and 'will form one sovereignty with Spain.'" At this period the notion was scouted by many: in defiance to that incredulity, the following month, Dec. 1807, related facts which had occurred in Spain, and furnished ample justification of the writer's foresight.

That Spain would resist the proceedings of Buonaparte was foretold in the *PERISCOPE* for May, 1808, p. 596. when all thought her crushed by his craft and power; (compare page 605.)—This was clearly expressed, page 813; and the suggestion was extended further in these remarkable words, p. 814.—"If this incident have no small influence on the termination of that career which has astonished Europe, if the Spanish insurrection be but a prelude to other meditated insurrections—if other parts of subjugated Europe should, ere long, shew that they too have not forgotten what liberty was, then will these speculations be recollected with advantage."—"The order of events is—Spain, Austria, Prussia, [Turkey] Russia."

"We are mistaken if this country [Britain] does not, at this moment, hold in her hands the political destiny of the world."—That the resistance of Spain would be long, with the reasons for that length, see in the same volume, p. 1093; [also vol. v. p. 605.] How far they have been justified by events, is known, and appreciated by our readers, and the public. At length,

August 27, 1808, the writer ventured the declaration in his motto

"JOYOUS DAY

Stands tiptoe on the misty Mountain tops," after having declared that he "built little on local exploits, and local victories." This was saying much; but the issue of things has proved the justness of that conviction, under which such declaration was made.

The premature war of Austria against France followed; its conclusion was scarcely reported, when the *PERISCOPE* hinted that "France was now neighbour to Russia." Nov. 27, 1809, "Russia had just sense enough to perceive that the entire destruction of Austria, was precedent to the entire destruction of Russia." From this moment Russia made up her mind to preparations, fully as extensive as her war with Turkey would allow,—or rather, as her exhausted finances would allow. The idea of her resistance to Buonaparte, occurs as early as Feb. 20, 1811, p. 593, and is repeated in various subsequent papers, till the inroads of the French armies on Russia, and their arrival at Moscow, in conformity to the notorious wishes of the writer, conferred demonstration on the correctness of that information, which, for a time was little other than the butt of cavil among political wranglers.

What has happened more recently, there is no occasion to particularize. The expectations of peace with Buonaparte, though indulged by many, received but slender support from the *PANORAMA*; and none could be misled by the opinions suggested. Such was the situation of Britain; such has been the course of the *POLITICAL PERISCOPE*. What the present condition of Britain is, appears to all the world; and most probably will be stated with a distinctness highly gratifying to her friends, in the continuation of our work.

This slight retrospect will be excused, as a debt of justice to the talent and intelligence of a valued friend.

We shall not affect a display of Panoramic foresight; a slight sketch of present appearances in the political world, will be the limits of our humble attempt.

The difficulties under which FRANCE labours, checks the persuasion of her wishing to disturb the peace of Europe, notwithstanding reports *via Calais*; or of her power to carry such wishes into effect: but this does not preclude what politicians and generals call *demonstrations*.

AUSTRIA was so severely plucked and plundered by Napoleon, that she also, whatever her cabinet dispositions may be, must consult the dictates of prudence. She

acted in the late great events under the support of English money, in payment of her expences. Should she now embroil herself, whence are her expences to be paid?

RUSSIA is nearly in the same situation. Her finances have been deplorably maltreated; they are at this moment very little better; certainly not recovered. She can bear the loss of men: she can safely venture her military reputation; but her commerce, her public faith, her public feeling, and her revenue; let her not venture.

PRUSSIA has learned her real strength. Facts have disclosed to her, that merely military Empires are feeble things:

A breath unmakes them, as a breath has made.

Like military achievements generally, they are either fortunate, and bear down all before them; or if unfortunate, they verge on ruin, with a rapidity almost equal to that of flying fame, herself.

SWEDEN has her hands full; occasioned by the resistance of Norway. Hostilities have commenced; but whether against the people of Norway, or against Prince Christian of Denmark, calling himself king of Norway, is more than we have at this moment unquestionable information.

DENMARK is vexed, and with cause: but Denmark ought not to complain, while she retains her existence. Would her late lord and master have suffered the continuance of a power that had so determinately resisted his will, as she resisted the liberation of Europe, and of the world?

SPAIN is entangling her politics with meshes, not unlike those with which the people of Lilliput be-webbed the famous Gulliver, while lying down to sleep: singly, the cords are not strong; but when the head is held down by many threads, when the arms, the legs, the members are bound, what can the sufferer do? A Lion in a net, is no longer king of beasts. Can this state of things continue?

ITALY is anomalous. King Joachim in the south quarrels with the Pope—The Pope seems inclined to honour the formerly degraded Order of Jesuits. The north of Italy is unsettled, and report says, is unsafe: we are sorry to hear any more of *Banditti*,—regulated companies of *Banditti*:—a bad sign, this!

SWITZERLAND, too, is discomposed. It might be thought that this land of liberty should venerate the cause of liberty, personal and national. All forced accessions will be found in the issue, injurious. But our hopes and wishes augur better things.



**TURKEY** is contemplating the Kaaba, sitting on her hams, as heretofore. She might turn her eyes elsewhere to advantage.

The **New World** is the scene of tumult. **AMERICA**, the United States, has invaded **Canada** once more; we trust to retreat once more. A skirmish with the British, in which she was victorious by numbers, affords her no great inducement for national exultation. Her coasts are insulted; her enemy is collecting his strength: to meet him she has ordered out 92,000 militia. Will they obey her orders? Will all the States continue the contest? In the mean while negotiations are begun—feebly begun—in Europe.

**SOUTH AMERICA** presents a scene of confusion. We cannot pretend to describe it, for we do not understand it; but we understand enough to wish, that the American Spaniards would come to their senses, and seek their gratifications in peace.

**ASIA** is likely to yield, ere long, interesting intelligence. If it be true that the Tartar (Chinese) throne is shaken, who can foresee the consequences; with Russia in the rear, by land; and Britain in the front, by sea?

#### LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

**James Wood**, of New Compton Street, Middlesex, musical instrument-maker; for an improvement in the German flute; applicable also to the clarionet and bassoon. Dated April 1, 1814.

**Joseph C. Dyer**, of Boston, state of Massachusetts, one of the United States, but now residing in the Adelphi, in the county of Middlesex, merchant; for improvements in machinery for manufacturing nails of various kinds. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. Dated April 1, 1811.

**John U. Rastrick**, of Bridgnorth, Salop, civil engineer; for a steam-engine on a new and improved construction. Dated April 1, 1814.

**Isaac Mason**, of Wellen-Hall, Stafford; tea tray-maker; for a method of making stamped fronts for register-stoves, ship-stoves, and other stoves, fenders, tea-trays, and other trays, mouldings, and other articles in brass and other metals. Dated April 7, 1814.

**John Roberts**, of Brownlow-street, Drury-lane, Middlesex, blind-maker; for map-rollers and carriage-blinds, and other similar objects. Dated April 7, 1814.

**William Whitfield**, of Birmingham, scale-beam-maker; for improvements in carriages. Dated April 7, 1814.

**John Read**, of the parish of Horsemonden, Kent, gardener; for means of raising and conveying water, steam, gas, or any other fluid, by pipes of purified earth. Dated April 18, 1814.

**David Grant**, of Picket-street, Strand, Middlesex, soda-water-manufacturer; for a pump or apparatus for drawing off soda water, and other liquors impregnated with fixed air. Dated April 27, 1814.

**Lewis Gompertz**, of Kennington Oval, Surrey, Gent. for sundry improvements in carriages (and substitutes for wheels for carriages,) and other machines. Dated April 27, 1814.

**John Barnard Logier**, of Sackville-street, Dublin, professor of music and music-seller; for an apparatus for facilitating an acquirement of proper execution on the pianoforte. Dated April 28, 1814.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, August 22, 1814.*

Whatever those may think who are intent on pleasure, the state of the weather has its influence on articles of much greater importance. The sustenance of the community is affected by it; and the fluctuations of the Corn-Market are little less frequent than those of the barometer. A week of rain, or a week of sunshine, is felt by buyers and sellers, and the speculative neither give rest to others, nor enjoy it themselves, accordingly. Corn has risen; but is again lowered, in price. Fine weather has checked the fears of a harvest, abated in value, by being ill got-in.

**PROVISIONS** are in request, especially prime: the supplies of Irish Butter are inadequate to the consumption, a rise in price will therefore maintain itself. Bacon (good) is in demand. Pork (for shipping) meets ready sale. Beef is far from abundant, and therefore what is in a fit state, is much enquired after.

American articles have fluctuated greatly. **TOBACCO** meets a favourable market: prices higher: enquiries many.

**COTTON** was a rising market: much briskness experienced, and more anticipated: all on a sudden it is become a mere blank. Government, by some means, had obtained intelligence, or at least, had found reason to suspect, that certain cargoes of cotton were American property, however covered under seeming names. Four vessels arrived at Liverpool, were therefore seized; and the fright has stopped all further proceedings: for who can tell the fate of these, or of those which may succeed them—or what a mass of the article may be brought



into the market at once, after the delay occasioned by rectifying this error, if such it be? Connect this with the *supposeabilities* of the negotiation going on between the British and American Commissioners at Ghent—and we obtain a glimpse of the hazards attending speculation in commodities from the United States.

Very large sales of **COFFEE** have been brought forward; and have gone off, on the whole, freely. Yet it must be owned, that extensive parcels of Dutch property in this article, have, in fact, overdone the demand. Considerable lots of Dominica have fetched very high rates; 110s. for good middling.

**PEPPER** has risen out of proportion beyond its former value: Company's, from 12d. to 13d. and even 14d. some 14½.

**DYE-WOODS** are not only in request, but are in *increasing* request; which has an agreeable aspect on our manufactories, and their connections; as the augmented demand infers, very strongly, an augmented employment.

At the same time we have reason to conclude, that our neighbours are getting fast to work, as well as ourselves.

The quantity of **INDIGO** exported last week, fairly justifies this: it was

To Holland	- - -	25,512 lbs.
Hamburgh	- - -	29,245
Antwerp	- - -	14,327
Stockholm	- - -	4,211
Petersburgh	- - -	9,392
Marseilles	- - -	5,001
Havre	- - -	76,854
Bordeaux	- - -	1,043
Dunkirk	- - -	13,815

besides smaller quantities to other places. The amount of the whole *sent to France*, not only deserves notice, as being a new exportation; but as affording a full answer to all the plans of the former Government, for making Indigo from *Pastel* [Wood]—better—aye, *infinitely better*, than from that pernicious drug—Indigo.

**SUGARS** are rising, and must rise. The stocks in hand will not increase for some time to come. Purchasers seem to be aware of this, by their resort to the market; and some have even bargained for goods which cannot be got ready for them in a month to come. The Leeward Island fleet is now arriving; but the supply expected is not sufficient to change the opinion of dealers. Fine qualities, which are wanted for France, have realized 138s. 140s. On the whole, from 8s. to 10s. above last week's prices.

Average price of Sugar in last week's Gazette, 61s. 4d.

Average price of Wheat per quarter, throughout England and Wales, 71s. 7d.

### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**Essex.**—The harvest is generally commenced—and although the mildew and blight in a number of pieces of wheat are more prevalent than last year, yet we must consider it a fair average crop. Barleys are very heavy, and many of them laid. Oats are a large produce, but the sample not so good as last year. Beans are very indifferent: peas good. The prospect of turnips in almost all parts of this county, was never more unfavourable. Lambs at the country fairs about 15 per cent. lower.

**Warwick.**—The harvest, though backward, bids fair to be very productive. The mildew has in some instances caught the wheat straw; but the ear or the grain is not in the smallest degree affected. Nothing is now wanting, but really good harvest weather, which (notwithstanding the predictions of "Poor Robin," "Francis Moore, Physician," "Season on the Seasons," and the sage John Partridge, *qui etiam mortuus loquitur*, would be a real blessing to the country. Beef and Mutton are on the decline. Wool never was known to fetch its present price, particularly the long pile, owing to a great demand for the Northern market. The arrangements of trade are hardly yet sufficiently formed to reduce it to a system; at the same time hands and heads are busy in its concerns.

### Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.

#### BANKRUPTS.—July 19.

- Brown G. C. Leicester, hosier. *Sol.* King and Soden, Hinckley.  
 Barnard Robert, Boston, Lincolnshire, banker. *Sol.* Exley, and Co. Furnival's Inn.  
 Bedwell J. Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, ship and insurance broker. *Sol.* Gatty and Haddan, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
 Barker S. Norwich, liquor-merchant. *Sol.* Longdill and Butterfield, Holborn-court.  
 Barnard S. Boston, Lincolnshire, merchant. *Sol.* Kearney and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street.  
 Cooksey James, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, nail-ironmonger. *Sol.* Harrison, Lambeth.  
 Cross Richard, Hewelsfield, Gloucestershire, carpenter. *Sol.* Brace, Surrey-street, Strand.  
 Lyon Moses, Point-street, Portsmouth, slop-seller. *Sol.* Ledwich, College-hill, Upper Thames-street.  
 Lampert James, Gun Dock, Wapping, barge-master. *Sol.* Hatton, Dean-street.  
 Monday John, Admiral Duncan public-house, Buckingham-court, Charing-cross, victualler. *Sol.* Vandercom and Conyn, Bush-lane.  
 Needham J. Hargate-wall, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. *Sol.* Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.  
 Rees J. Princes-street, Cavendish-square, paper-hanger. *Sol.* Upstone, Charles-street.  
 Stanton J. New-road, Tottenham-court-road, statuary. *Sol.* Shuter, Milbank-street.  
 Tibbitt Messrs. Leicester, booksellers, *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak-lane.  
 Whichello A. Wallingford, Berkshire, butcher. *Sol.* Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn.

## CERTIFICATES.

to be granted on or before August 9.

T. P. Palmer, of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, grocer.—R. Walker, of Bridge Hall, Heap, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—J. Owen, of Southampton, shopkeeper.—T. Evans, of Kidderminster, brazier.—W. Cutting, of Backton, Suffolk, butcher.—J. Russell, of Norris-street, Haymarket, poulterer.—J. Forsham, of Liverpool, merchant.—R. Croker, of Yeovilton, Somersetshire, cornfactor.—W. Jones, sen. late of Rowham-wharf, Hot Wells, Bristol, coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. July 23.

Farmer W. Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, ironmonger,

## BANKRUPTS.

Birt W. Plymouth, maltster. *Sol.* Taunton, Essex-street, Strand.

Chapman T. Lewes, Sussex, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Collingwood, St. Saviour's Church-yard.

Duff R. Rosemary-lane, Whitechapel, mealman. *Sol.* Read, Old City Chambers.

Gillies and Co. Billiter-lane, cornfactors. *Sol.* Druce, Billiter-square.

Harvey M. B. Witham, Essex, and J. W. Harvey, Hadleigh Hall, bankers. *Sols.*

Tilson and Preston, New Bridge-street.

Innes R. Cheltenham, haberdasher. *Sols.* Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.

Joseph R. Little New-street, pewterer. *Sol.* Berridge, Hatton Garden.

Needham R. Manchester, merchant. *Sols.* Hewitt and Kirk, Chancery-lane.

Needham J. Hargate Wall, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner.

CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 13.

F. Forbes, of Greenwich, druggist.—J. Hambridge, of Stow on the Wold, Somersetshire, currier.—C. Wood, of Dymock, Gloucestershire, dealer in horses.—J. Champion, of St. Paul's Church-yard, grocer.

## BANKRUPTS.

Atkinson A. jun. Crutched Friars, merchant. *Sols.* Tomlinsons and Co. Copthall-court.

Abraham B. Lothbury, merchant. *Sol.* Nind, Throgmorton-street.

Browning T. Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, dealer. *Sols.* Egan and Waterman, Essex-street, Strand.

Blackwell R. Crescent, Minorities, merchant. *Sol.* P. Hurd, Temple.

Cowper N. A. Barton Bendish, Norfolk, miller. *Sol.* Tilbury, Falcon-street, Falcon-square.

Harvey M. B. Witham, Essex, and J. W. Harvey, Hadleigh Hall, bankers. *Sols.* Tilson and Preston, Coleman-street.

Henman S. Reculver, Kent, cordwainer. *Sols.* Nethersole and Co. Essex-street.

Hooton James, Upholland, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. *Sol.* R. Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Lankshear W. jun. Little Chelsea, surgeon. *Sols.* Nelson and Wrentmore, King's Road, Chelsea.

Palmer T. Aymstrey, Herefordshire, maltster. *Sol.* Pugh, Bernard-street, Russel-square.

Perry Messrs. St. Paul, Gloucestershire, coach and harness-makers. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.

Toledano P. Great Prescott-street, merchant. *Sol.* Lyon, London Wall.

CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 16.

W. Andrews, Plymouth-dock, grocer.—J. Joel, of Newport, Monmouthshire, jeweller.

J. Randall, of Highstreet, Newington, Surrey, plumber.—J. Rickett, of Oundle, Northamptonshire, banker.—J. Cox, of Woolwich, stone-

mason.—T. Chandler, and T. Newsom, of Norton Folgate, grocers.—J. Suter, of the Greenwich Road, bricklayer.—W. Nettleton, late of Plymouth, printer.—W. Sallis, of Cambridge-heath, Hackney road, baker.—R.

Tanner, of Birmingham, upholsterer.

BANKRUPTS.—July 30.

Bond T. Marton, York, calico-manufacturer. *Sol.* P. Hurd, Temple.

Benfield R. Gosport, stone mason. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Dayman Rev. C. H. clerk, of Poundstock, Cornwall, dealer. *Sols.* Reardon and Co.

Corbet-court, Grace-church-street.

Eagles R. B. Cbed-ddu, Ciscen, Flint, provision-dealer. *Sols.* Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.

Gosdon J. Gosport, Hants, bookseller. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Goold W. Risca, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Jackson George, Swan-street, Kent-road, mealman. *Sols.* Doughty, Elm-court, Temple.

Mackenzie K. C. Finch-lane, ship insurance-broker. *Sols.* Blunt and Co. Old Bethlem, Broad-street.

Moore J. Merstham, Surrey, bricklayer. *Sol.* Palmer, Barnard's Inn, Holborn.

Shadell T. Barton Bendish, Norfolk, cattle-jobber. *Sols.* Long and Austin, Gray's Inn.

Sheath Messrs. of Boston, Steel J. of Fiskerton, and Wray John, of Lincoln, bankers. *Sol.* Powell, Furnival's Inn.

Turkington W. Grove Mill, Leeds, wool dealer. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman-street.

Veal R. sen. Brainshaw, Wiltshire, contractor. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Webb T. Garlick-hill, London, coal-merchant. *Sol.* Towse, Fishmonger's-hall, Upper Thames-street.

Ward and Falkner, Etchells, Northern, Chester, manufacturers of cotton goods. *Sols.* Milne and Parry, Temple, London.

Wreford R. V. Bristol, linen draper. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 20.

T. Hagger, of Watling-street, butcher.—J. Hughes, late of Brighthelmstone, poulterer.

—J. Champion, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, broker.—G. Twiddy, of Bread-

street-hill, colourman.—R. Cullen and J. Pears, late of Cheapside, factors.—J. Davenport, of

Hugginlane, silk-manufacturer.—S. Davis, of Bradford, Wiltshire, clothier.

MEAT.	Beef		Mutton		Veal		Pork		Lamb.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1814.										
Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.										
Aug. 1	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	8	0
8	6	0	6	4	8	0	7	0	8	0
15	6	0	6	4	8	0	7	4	8	0
22	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	8	0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.											
Aug.	1	5	0	5	4	6	0	7	0	6	8
	8	5	0	5	4	6	4	7	0	7	0
	15	5	4	5	4	6	0	7	0	7	0
	22	5	0	5	4	6	0	7	0	6	8

St. James's.\*

Whitechapel.\*

		Hay.			Straw.			Hay.			Straw.		
		l. s. d.			l. s. d.			l. s. d.			l. s. d.		
Aug.	1	5	18	0	2	11	0	5	15	0	2	4	0
	8	5	10	0	2	8	0	5	10	0	2	4	0
	15	5	8	0	2	9	0	5	8	0	2	4	0
	22	5	5	0	2	5	0	5	4	0	2	4	0

LEATHER.*	Butts, 50 to 56lb. 26d.		Calf Skins 30 to 45lb.	
	Dressing Hides	22	per doz.	— 38
Crop Hides for cut.	23		Ditto, 50 to 70—	42
Flat Ordinary	— 19d.		Seals, Large, 9l.	

TALLOW.\* London Average per cwt.  
 Soap, yellow, 98s.; mottled 110s. and 114s.  
 Candles, per doz. 14s. 6d.; moulds 16s. 6d.

FLOUR. WHEAT.	July		Aug.	
	16	6,803 quarters. average 66s. 9d.	23	8,764 — — — — 64 8 1/2
	30	3,813 — — — — 71 7 1/2	6	6,789 — — — — 69 2 1/2
July	22		Aug.	
	29	20,600 Sacks. average 63s. 11 1/2 d	5	12,208 — — — — 64 2 1/2
	12	22,291 — — — — 66 11 1/2 d		

BREAD.	Peck Loaf.		Half Peck.		Quatern.	
	1s. 11d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Aug. 1	3	11	1	11 1/2	0	11 1/2 d.
8	3	11	1	11 1/2	0	11 1/2 d.
15	3	11	1	11 1/2	0	11 1/2 d.
22	4	0	2	0	1	0

\* The highest price of the market.

COALS*.	Sunderland.		Newcastle.	
	Aug. 1	48s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.	47s. 3 to 56 3/4	
	8	46 0	55 6	48 6 52 6
	15	47 0	53 0	47 6 57 9
	22	47 6	57 0	48 0 54 0

\* Delivered at 13s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		8 o'clock		11 o'clock		Height of Barome. in Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Baromet.
		Morning	Noon	Evening	Night		
July 21	22	62	70	62	58	58	Fair
	22	63	73	63	60	58	Fair
	23	63	75	64	60	58	Fair
	24	68	77	63	61	58	Fair
	25	65	78	66	60	58	Fair
	26	66	80	67	60	58	Fair
	27	67	80	69	60	58	Fair
	28	70	85	79	60	58	Fair
	29	68	74	60	59	58	Fair
	30	66	78	64	60	58	Fair
	31	66	79	64	60	58	Fair
Aug. 1	67	68	62	59	58	58	Fair
	2	64	75	63	60	58	Fair
	3	65	72	59	60	58	Fair
	4	60	73	60	60	58	Fair
	5	62	74	59	60	58	Fair
	6	60	72	56	60	58	Fair
	7	64	72	56	60	58	Fair
	8	63	69	56	60	58	Fair
	9	57	66	56	60	58	Fair
	10	58	67	54	60	58	Fair
	11	56	69	60	60	58	Fair
	12	58	70	60	60	58	Fair
	13	60	69	60	60	58	Fair
	14	60	67	54	60	58	Fair
	15	56	66	56	60	58	Fair
	16	57	63	54	60	58	Fair
	17	58	60	56	60	58	Fair
	18	57	62	54	60	58	Fair
	19	56	66	52	60	58	Fair
	20	52	66	50	60	58	Fair

Prices Current, Jan. 20th, 1814.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	3	15	0	to	0	0	0
Ditto pearl.....	3	12	0		0	0	0
Barilla .....	1	12	0		0	0	0
Brandy, Cognac, bond. gal.	0	5	1		0	5	4
Camphire, refined .... lb.	0	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto unrefined.....cwt.	18	0	0		20	0	0
Cochineal, garb. bond. lb.	2	4	0		2	6	0
Ditto, East-India.....	0	9	0		0	9	6
Coffee, fine bond.....cwt.	5	7	0		5	18	0
Ditto ordinary .....	3	6	0		3	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	5		0	2	6
Ditto Jamaica, ..	0	2	0		0	2	2
Ditto Smyrna.....	0	1	10		0	2	0
Ditto East-India..	0	1	2		0	1	4
Currants, Zant.....cwt.	5	0	0		5	2	0
Elephants' Teeth.....	24	0	4		29	0	0
Scrivelloes	18	0	0		20	0	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	88	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Petersburg.....	66	0	0		78	0	0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	16	10	0		17	10	0
Geneva, Holl. bond. gal.	0	3	10		0	4	0
Ditto, English .....	0	13	6		0	14	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	8	0	0		9	0	0
Hemp, Riga, ..... ton	54	0	0		56	0	0
Ditto Petersburg.....	51	0	0		54	0	0
Hops.....bag	8	0	0		0	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas ....lb.	0	12	6		0	14	0
Ditto East-India .....	0	8	0		0	15	0
Iron, British bars.....ton	15	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	25	0	0		25	10	0
Ditto Norway.....	15	0	0		15	10	0
Lead in pigs .....	33	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red .....	ton	32	0		0	0	0

Lead white .....	ton	46	0	0	to 47	0	0
Logwood chips.....	ton	13	0	0	14	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop	cwt.	5	16	0	6	0	0
Mahogany .....	ft.	0	1	4	0	1	0
Oil, Lucca .. 25 gal. jar		21	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti. ton		63	10	0	6	0	0
Ditto whale.....		33	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest		3	10	0	3	15	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.		1	0	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom .... cwt.		8	8	0	0	0	0
Rice, Carolina .....		2	5	0	2	12	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.		0	6	0	0	6	3
Ditto Leeward Island.		0	3	0	0	3	4
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.		3	14	0	3	15	0
Silk, thrown, Italian..lb.		2	8	0	3	2	0
Silk, raw, ..Ditto ....		1	11	0	1	15	0
Tallow, English ....cwt.		4	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Russian, white ..		3	15	0	0	0	0
Ditto ....., yellow		3	18	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm.....bar.		1	16	0	1	18	0
Tin in blocks..... cwt.		8	0	0	8	6	0
Tobacco, Maryland.. lb.		0	1	3	0	1	4
Ditto Virginia .....		0	1	4	0	2	0
Wax, Guinea.....cwt.		9	0	0	10	0	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton.		70	0	0	90	0	0
Wine, Red Port, bond pipe		62	0	0	64	0	0
Ditto Lisbon .....		63	0	0	63	0	0
Ditto Madeira .....		35	0	0	75	0	0
Ditto Vidonia .....		72	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Calcevala.....		72	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry .... butt		45	0	0	68	0	0
Ditto Mountain.....		27	0	0	35	0	0
Ditto Claret .... hogs		20	0	0	70	0	0

21

4015302 of 8  
6756-918  
20

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, us. 35-4 — Ditto at sight, 35 — Rotterdam, 10-14 — Hamburgh, 32-6 — Altona, 31-7 2 us.  
— Paris, 1 day's date, 23 — Ditto, 2 us. 23-20 — Madrid in paper 41 — Ditto eff. 43 — Cadiz, in  
paper 41 — Cadiz, eff. 43 — Bilbao 41 — Palermo, per oz. 143d. — Leghorn, 53 1/2 — Genoa, 50 —  
Venice, in eff. 22-50 — Naples, 45 — Lisbon, 66 — Oporto, 67 — Dublin, 7 — Cork, 7 1/2 — Agio Bank  
of Holland, 3 per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 21st July to 20th August, 1814. — By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

1814.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Navy	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Long An.	Imperial	Ditto An.	Antium.	India	Stock.	Bonds.	South Sea	Do. Old	New Do.	South Sea	Ann 1751	Excheg	Bill.	Act. For.
July	21 259	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	24 1/2	105 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
	22 258	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	24 1/2	105 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
	23 258	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	24 1/2	105 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
	24 258	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	24 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
	25 258	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	24 1/2	105 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
	26 258	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	24 1/2	105 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
	27 258	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	24 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
	28 258	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	24 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
	29 258	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	24 1/2	105 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
	30 258	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	24 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
Aug.	1 257	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	2 257	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	3 257	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	4 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	5 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	6 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	7 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	8 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	9 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	10 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	11 260	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	12 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	13 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	14 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	15 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	16 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	17 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	18 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	19 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
	20 256	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	23 1/2	104 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	

London Premiums of Insurance, July 21st, 1814.

At 1 g. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Ply At 5 g. Madeira, ret. 2 1/2. Home 7 to 8 At 6 g. Brazils, home 7 g.  
month, and Falmouth. At 4 to 5 g. East-India, Comp-ships. At 8 to 10 g. East-Indies, out and home.  
At 15 s. 8d. Y rmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Home Malta, Sicily, &c 6 g. ret. 2 1/2.  
and Portsmouth. With returns. Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; At 8 g. Honduras, ret. 4.  
At 1 g. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Home the same, ret 1 1/2 g. for convoy. At 12 to 15 g. Canada, Newfoundland, ret.  
Ports of Scotland, Bristol, Chester, At 7 g. Lee At 10 to 15 g. ret.  
and Liverpool. N R Insurance on Cape of Good Hope, Africa, Malaga, St. Petersburg, &c. Stockholm,  
and St. Georges Channel: up to 5 g. At 7 to 8 g. Western Isles. 4 g. home 4 g.  
At 2 g. all g. France: back 2 g. At 7 g. Russia, with convoy, return. At 25 to 30 g. Southern Whale Fishery:  
out and home.

KEY OF THE FRENCH VERSES, p. 1134.

Vive a jamais la Famille Royale,  
Oubliions desormais la race Imperiale,  
Soyons donc le soutien du grand Duc d'Angouleme  
C'est a lui qu'appartient l'honneur du diademe  
L'Empereur des Francois est indigne de vivre  
L'ancien nom du Capets doit seule lui survivre  
Du Grand Napoleon otous l'ame maudite  
Cette punition a son merite.

TO THE BINDER.

Place the half-sheet, marked  
by mistake 2 R instead of 2 Q  
before the Sheet marked 2 R.

END OF VOL. XV.

JONES & HATFIELD, Printers, 20, Great New Street.

at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
out and large

at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
out and large

at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
out and large

at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
out and large

at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
out and large

at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
out and large

at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
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at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
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at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
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at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
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at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
out and large

at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
out and large

at 25 to 30 ft. Southern White Fishery;  
out and large